THE ATTITUDES OF PRISON OFFICIALS AND INMATESTOWARD THE PROVISION AND USAGE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION RESOUCES IN NIGERIAN PRISON

BY

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DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE
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Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)
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DECLARATION

I, Simmons Haanongon Benki Womboh, hereby declare that this dissertation entitled "The Attitudes of Prison Officials and Inmates toward the Provision and Usage of Library and Information Resources in Nigerian Prisons", has been written by me and is a record of my own research work. It has not been presented partially or wholly for a higher degree anywhere in a previous application. All quotations are indicated and the sources of information have been acknowledged through appropriate citations.

S.H. BENKI WOMBOH

8th May 1988

DATE

CERTIFICATION

This dissertation, entitled "The Attitudes of Prison Officials and Inmates toward the Provision and Usage of Library and Information Resources in Nigerian Prisons", by Simmons Haanongon Benki Nomboh meets the requirements and regulations governing the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Library and Information Science) of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, and is approved for its contribution to knowledge and literary presentation.

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to:

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ABSTRACT

THE ATTITUDES OF PRISON OFFICIALS AND INMATES TOWARD THE PROVISION AND USAGE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION RESOURCES IN NIGERIAN PRISONS

One of the major objectives of the research was to collect data, analyse and present an empirically proven case to the FGN for the improvement of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons. The study was designed to measure the attitudes of prison officials and inmates toward penology and toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prison. The dependent variables were penology, provision and usage. The independent variables were prison conditions, and demographic variables like age and so forth.

Likert-type attitude scales were constructed using literature from Library Science, Penology and Sociology. Two separate sets of questionnaires were designed for the officials and inmate groups and tested in a pilot study before the main research. The pilot study yielded a reliability quotient of 0.99 and a validity of 0.99 for the officials' group while the inmates' group had a reliability quotient of 0.95 and a validity of 0.98. Out of the 537 questionnaires distributed to officials and inmates on the spot by the researcher, 489 and 395 were respectively returned in a usable condition. Subjects for the research were selected by random sampling using the staff list and inmates' register as sampling frames. The research was conducted at Kaduna, Enugu and Kirikiri Maximum security prisons. Apart from the questionnaire method, controlled observation and non directive depth interview methods were also used in the research.

The data collected was analysed by computer using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (S.P.S.S.). Group Cut Off Points (G.C.O.P.) were set for the officials and inmates groups in accordance with the number of questions for each of the dependent variables. The G.C.O.P. was used in determining positive and negative attitudes. Seven research questions were answered through observation and 24 hypotheses were tested using the result of the data analyses. 12 of the hypotheses were rejected while 12 were accepted.

The salient findings of the research were:

1. Prison officials and inmates in Nigeria have low positive attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prison. The inmates have significantly more favourable attitudes.
2. Level of education has a significant effect on the attitudes of prison officials toward inmates and toward the usage of library and information resources.
3. Prison officials and inmates in Nigeria have low negative attitudes toward penology.
4. Prison officials in Nigeria have low negative attitudes towards inmates.
5. Prison conditions have statistically significant effects on the attitudes of inmates towards the provision of library and information resources in prison.
6. The provision and usage of library and information resources for prisoners in Nigeria has no legal status because it is not included in the "Prisons Decree No. 9, 1972". The implication of this is that library and information services to prisoners in Nigeria are a privilege and not a right. The provision made in the N.P.S. "Standing Orders 1961" is only administrative and may not be legal tender.

The researcher concluded that the low positive attitudes of officials and inmates toward the provision and usage of library and information resources

in prison is caused by their low negative attitudes towards penology as well as by inhuman prison conditions.

The researcher therefore recommended, among other things, that:

1. The FGN should make an initial grant of at least ₦5m for the immediate improvement and bibliographical control of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons and should make provision for the recurrent expenditure in the annual budgets of N.P.S. for the maintenance of prison libraries.

2. The FGN should ammend the "Prisons Decree No. 9, 1972" to include minimum standards for the provision of library and information resources to prisoners, and recruit professional librarians into the N.P.S. to develop as well as manage the resources to bring them at par with international standards.

3. Ideally, the FGN should create a special division at the Prisons Headquarters at Abuja, to be known as the Prison Library and Information Services Division, appoint an Assistant Director of Prisons (who should be a professional librarian) to head the division. This Division should be given adequate funds annually to purchase books and other information materials, process them, and disburse them to the various prison libraries in Nigeria. The management of prison library and information services should be left entirely in the hands of the personnel, in the said Division (who should be professional librarians, para-professional librarians and other supportive staff).

4. The FGN should improve the service conditions of prison officials and improve prison conditions so that both the officials and inmates will cultivate and nurture positive

attitudes toward penology and toward the reformational and rehabilitational programmes in prison.

5. The Nigerian Library Association (N.L.A.) should create a Prison Libraries Group, to be composed of librarians interested in prison librarianship, in line with what obtains in U.K. and U.S.A. The N.L.A. Prison Libraries Group should draft standards for prison libraries in Nigeria and lobby the FGN to adopt and implement them.

The researcher suggested that further research should cover more prisons as well as more officials and inmates. The views of Government policy-making and policy-implementation officials like Ministers, Governors, Commissioners, Judges, Police Commissioners as well as Academicians in the universities, should also be sampled in further research in order to find solutions to the problems of imprisonment especially the need to satisfy the intellectual needs of the inmates.

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ABBREVIATIONS

1.	A.B.U.	=	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria
2.	A.L.A.	=	American Library Association
3.	ANOVA	=	Analysis of Variance
4.	A.S.C.L.A.	=	Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies (U.S.A.)
5.	A.S.P.	=	Assistant Superintendent of Prisons
6.	A.T.M.	=	Awaiting Trials (Inmates)
7.	C.A.N.	=	Christian Association of Nigeria
8.	C.S.P.	=	Chief Superintendent of Prisons
9.	D.F.	=	Degrees of Freedom
10.	D.S.P.	=	Deputy Superintendent of Prisons
11.	F.G.N.	=	Federal Government of Nigeria
12.	F.S.L.C.	=	First School Leaving Certificate (i.e. Primary VII)
13.	G.C.E. (O)	=	General Certificate of Education, Ordinary Level
14.	G.C.E. (A)	=	General Certificate of Education, Advanced Level
15.	G.C.O.P.	=	Group Cut Off Point
16.	Ho	=	Null hypothesis
17.	Hi	=	Alternative hypothesis
18.	H.O.	=	Home Office (U.K.)
19.	J.N.I.	=	Jama'at-al-Nasir al-Islam
20.	H.S.C.	=	Higher School Certificate
21.	K.M.S.P.	=	Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison (Lagos)
22.	K.P.C.	=	Kakuri Prison Camp (Kaduna)
23.	L.A.	=	The Library Association (U.K.)
24.	LT. 30	=	Less Than 30
25.	L.I.S.A.	=	Library and Information Science Abstracts

26.	MAMSER	=	Mass Mobilization for Social Justice and Economic Recovery
27.	MT. 45	=	More Than 45
28.	N.L.A.	=	Nigerian Library Association
29.	N.P.S.	=	Nigerian Prisons Service
30.	P $<$ 0.05	=	Probability Less Than 0.05
31.	P $>$ 0.05	=	Probability Greater Than 0.05
32.	PROB.	=	Probability
33.	S.P.S.S.	=	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
34.	S.S.	=	Sum of Squares
35.	U.C.L.A.	=	University of California, Los Angeles (U.S.A.)
36.	U.K.	=	United Kingdom
37.	U.S.A.	=	United States of America
38.	U.S.I.S.	=	United States Information Service
39.	W.A.S.C.	=	West African School Certificate

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Federal Republic of Nigeria now has an estimated population of 82,392,000 according to Africa South of the Sahara (1984)[1]. The last officially-accepted census was conducted in 1963 when the population was 55,670,055. The 1973 census figures were controversial and therefore rejected. A recent conservative estimate by Mohammed (1987)[2] has however put Nigeria's population at 100,000,000. The country is presently ruled by the military, headed by (President) General Ibrahim Babangida. There are 21 states, which are administered by Military Governors. There is also a Federal Capital Territory at Abuja, which is headed by a Military Administrator. The global economic recession has so much affected Nigeria that she made serious moves at borrowing money from the International Monentary Fund (IMF). Despite the drastic decline in oil prices, oil has continued to be the greatest foreign exchange source of income for Nigeria. Agricultural activities have, however, been stepped up in order to produce enough food to support the growing population and to justify the embargo on food imports.

However, owing to the intermittent change of leadership since 1966 which culminated in a civil war (1967-1970), Nigeria's political and economic climate has been very unstable. This has resulted in increase in crimes, social imbalance, and victimization of political opponents. Consequently, many people have been either imprisoned, detained for long without trial or awaiting trial. The Nigerian prisons have therefore been grossly overpopulated.

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According to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Shagaya (1986): "... there are a total of 58,133 inmates against 28,151 that prisons had capacity for".[3] As a result of the above serious congestion of prisons, Shagaya further revealed that "47 new prisons were now at various stages of construction". This figure includes the ₦3 million contract awarded for the construction of a new prison at Abuja, the new Federal Capital City of Nigeria. ₦32,436 was also voted for the education and welfare of prisoners for the year 1986.

At independence (1960), Nigeria had a total of 52 prisons but after about 2 years, the Nigeria Prisons Service Annual Report (1983) has stated that Nigeria has: "... 127 Prisons (including 9 Prison Farm Centres), 232 prison lock-ups, 2 special Penal Institutions and 3 Prison Staff Training Schools".[4] Some of these prisons were built during the colonial period and are scattered all over the country, almost one in each local administrative headquarters, as shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: The Distribution of Penal Institutions in Nigeria

(A) PRISONS

(i) Anambra State
1. Abakaliki
2. Awka
3. Enugu (with Oji leper settlement Annex)
4. Ibite-Olo
5. Nsukka
6. Onitsha

(ii) Bauchi State
7. Azare
8. Bauchi
9. Gombe
10. Misau
11. Ningi
12. Tula

(iii) Bendel State
13. Agbor
14. Auchi
15. Benin
16. Kwale
17. Ogwashi-Uku
18. Ozalla
19. Sapele
20. Ubiaja
21. Warri

(iv) Benue State
22. Ankpa
23. Dekina
24. Gboko
25. Idah
26. Makurdi
27. Otukpo

(v) Borno State
28. Bama
29. Biu
30. Gashua
31. Gwoza
32. Maiduguri (New)
33. Maiduguri
34. Nguru
35. Potiskum

(vi) Cross River State:
36. Abak
37. Adim
38. Calabar
39. Eket
40. Ikom
41. Ikot-Ekpene
42. *Itu
43. Obubra
44. Obudu
45. Ogoja
46. Opobo
47. Uyo

(vii) Gongola State
48. Ganye
49. Gembu
50. Jada
51. Jalingo
52. Jimeta
53. Mubi
54. Numan
55. Serti
56. Wukari
57. Yola

(viii) Imo State
58. Aba
59. Afikpo
60. Arochukwu
61. Okigwe
62. Owerri
63. Umuahia

(ix) Kaduna State
64. Birni-Gwari
65. Daura
66. Funtua
67. Kaduna
68. Kafanchan
69. Kakuri
70. Kakuri (Borstal)
71. Katsina
72. Zaria

Table 1.1 (cont'd.)

(x) Kano State

73. Birnin-Kudu
74. Goron Dutse
75. Gumel
76. Hadeija
77. Kano
78. Kazaure
79. Wudil

(xi) Kwara State

80. Ilorin
81. Kabba
82. Koton-Karfi
83. Lafiagi
84. New Bussa
85. Okene
86. *Pategi

(xii) Lagos State

87. Badagry
88. Ikoyi
89. Kirikiri (Women's)
90. Kirikiri (Maximum)
91. Kirikiri (Medium)

(xiii) Niger State

92. Abuja
93. Agaie
94. Bida
95. Kagara
96. Kontagora
97. Lapai
98. Minna

(xiv) Ogun State

99. Abeokuta
100. Ijebu-Ode
101. Ilaro
102. Shagamu

(xv) Ondo State

103. Ado-Ekiti
104. Okitipupa
105. Ondo
106. Owo

(xvi) Oyo State

107. Agodi-Ibadan
108. Ile-Ife
109. Ilesha
110. Oyo

(xvii) Plateau State

111. Jos
112. Keffi
113. Lafia
114. Lakushi
115. Nassarawa
116. Pankshin
117. Shendam
118. Wamba
119. Wase

(xviii) Rivers State

120. Ahoada
121. Degema
122. Elele
123. Port-Harcourt

(xix) Sokoto State

124. Argungu
125. Birnin-Kebbi
126. Gusau
127. Sokoto
128. Yelwa
129. Zuru

Note: *Itu Prison in Cross River State and *Pategi Prison in Kwara State are awaiting reactivation.

Table 1.1 (cont'd.)

(B) LOCK-UPS

(i) BAUCHI STATE

1. Bajoka
2. Pindiga
3. Jama'are
4. Dase
5. Bununu
6. Dain Kewa
7. Dambam
8. Itas
9. Nabardo
10. Shira
11. Deba
12. Billiri
13. Kafin Larabawa
14. Alkaleri
15. Chinade
16. Dukul
17. Cham
18. Hardawa
19. Kafin Madiki
20. Madara
21. Dukku
22. Degin
23. Tafawa Balewa
24. Daraso
25. Udubo
26. Kumo
27. Filiya
28. Futuk
29. Guman
30. Katagum
31. Boi
32. Nafada
33. Duguri
34. Kirf
35. Gamawa
36. Nafada
37. Waja
38. Liman Katagun
39. Buguri
40. Bambam

(ii) BORNO STATE

41. Maiduguri Village
42. Gubio
43. Gajiram
44. Dikwa
45. Geidam
46. Damaturu
47. Shami
48. Yesuferi
49. Danboa
50. Damagun
51. Machina
52. Tera
53. East Bura
54. Marte
55. Gajibo
56. West Bura
57. Manguno
58. Kukawa
59. Auno
60. Konduga
61. Kala Balga
62. Fika
63. Mafa
64. Benisheik
65. Ngala
66. Dapohi
67. Wangero
68. Askira
69. Babur
70. Damasak
71. Kumashe
72. Gujba

(iii) GONGOLA STATE

73. Gereng
74. Gassol
75. Karim Lamido
76. Hong
77. Gerel
78. Ngoronje
79. Lau
80. Gombi
81. Guyuk
82. Dunne
83. Michika
84. Mayo Bani
85. Toungo
86. Gurim
87. Shelleng
88. Dorofi
89. Bali
90. So'o
91. Lamurde
92. Zing
93. Song
94. Tola
95. Gulak
96. Mbulo
97. Mayo Balwa
98. Belel
99. Karlahi
100. Mutum Biu
101. Sarau
102. Shani
103. Bassa
104. Molabu
105. Maiha

(iv) KADUNA STATE

106. Dutsin-ma
107. Kaita
108. Charanchi
109. Baure
110. Ikara
111. Kujama
112. Safana
113. Fashari
114. Kagoro
115. Kwoi
116. Maiaduwa
117. Kanchok
118. Kani
119. Ingawa
120. Kashi
121. Malumfashi
122. Soba
123. Saminaka
124. Sango
125. Makarfi
126. Kajuru
127. Lawkuya
128. Anchael
129. Kankara
130. Batsari
131. Jibuya
132. Dutsi
133. Dusawa
134. Rigachukwu
135. Zongon-Kataf
136. Bakori
137. Giwa
138. Kauru
139. Sindawa
140. Gogogoro
141. Kachia

Table 1.1 (cont'd.)

(v) KANO STATE

142. Birinin Kudu
143. Zakirai
144. Kiru
145. Rano
146. Biniwai
147. Roni
148. Kura
149. Jahu
150. Gwaram
151. Dawakin-kudu
152. Bichi
153. Ringim
154. Dutse
155. Dawakin Tofa
156. Kunbotso
157. Karaye
158. Sumaila
159. Gezawa
160. Garki
161. Gaya
162. Kiyawa
163. Tudun-Wada
164. Dambata
165. Babura
166. Minjibi
167. Ungogo
168. Gwarzo

(vi) NIGER STATE

169. Kagara
170. Banji
171. Rijau
172. Mariga

(vii) SOKOTO STATE

173. Achiola
174. Tambuwal
175. Goronyo
176. Tangaze
177. Wurno
178. Wamaka
179. Maru
180. Binji
181. Kware
182. Nasarawa
183. Mada
184. Kangiwa
185. Yabo
186. Genchi
187. Guluna
188. Silume
189. Bukkuyum
190. Talata Mafara
191. Bunza
192. Augi
193. Wara
194. Isa
195. Suru
196. Drindaji
197. Jabo
198. Bugudu
199. Koko
200. Shinkafi
201. Janko
202. Gummu
203. Dange
204. Gwadabawa
205. Dogondaji
206. Jeja
207. Auka
208. Sabon-Wrini
209. Zagga
210. Wassagu
211. Rabbah
212. Isakura
213. Sanyinna
214. Aada
215. Shuni
216. Dan Sado
217. Maradim
218. Gwandu
219. Danchadi
220. Kebbe
221. Kaihojo
222. Shafe
223. Yikiu
224. Kotorkoshi
225. Mahota
226. Zurmi
227. Moziki
228. Sifawa
229. Illo
230. Kaura-Namoda
231. Kalgo
232. Kamba

SOURCE: N.P.C. Annual Report (1983)[5]

Many of the prisons in Nigeria have libraries, though the size of some of the libraries is quite small. The libraries which could be grouped into large, medium and small sizes have no qualified librarians but are being managed by prison social welfare officers. According to the Prison Service Annual Report (1984). "There are altogether a total of 32 large prison libraries and 13 medium ones. The small libraries found mainly in small prisons all over the federation, stock only a handful of books".[6] The geographical location of some of the prison libraries is shown in Figure 1.1.

The philosophy of the Nigerian Prisons Service (i.e. its statutory role) has been to protect the law-abiding members of the society from criminals. The philosophy is also aimed at reforming the criminals while in custody and to help to rehabilitate them after their release. As stated in the Nigeria Prison Serivces Annual Report (1983).

> The Nigeria Prisons Service continued to play its statutory role which includes the custody of the inmates for the protection of the individual in the society by providing an environment appropriate to security requirements and conducive to active participation in programmes of rehabilitation of the inmates, provision of adquate procedural safe-guards to protect the rights of prisoners and organisation of training programme under an environment where prisoners' participation is more or less voluntary.[7]

The Nigeria Prisons Service receives government revenue allocation on a regular basis as shown in Table 1.2. This revenue allocation is disbursed among the 21 state prison establishments and is accounted for by each state establishment. Some revenue is generated internally through prison labour and other industrial activities which accounts for some of the discrepancies noticeable in Table 1.2.

Figure 1.1. A POLITICAL MAP OF NIGERIA SHOWING THE LOCATION OF SOME PRISON LIBRARIES

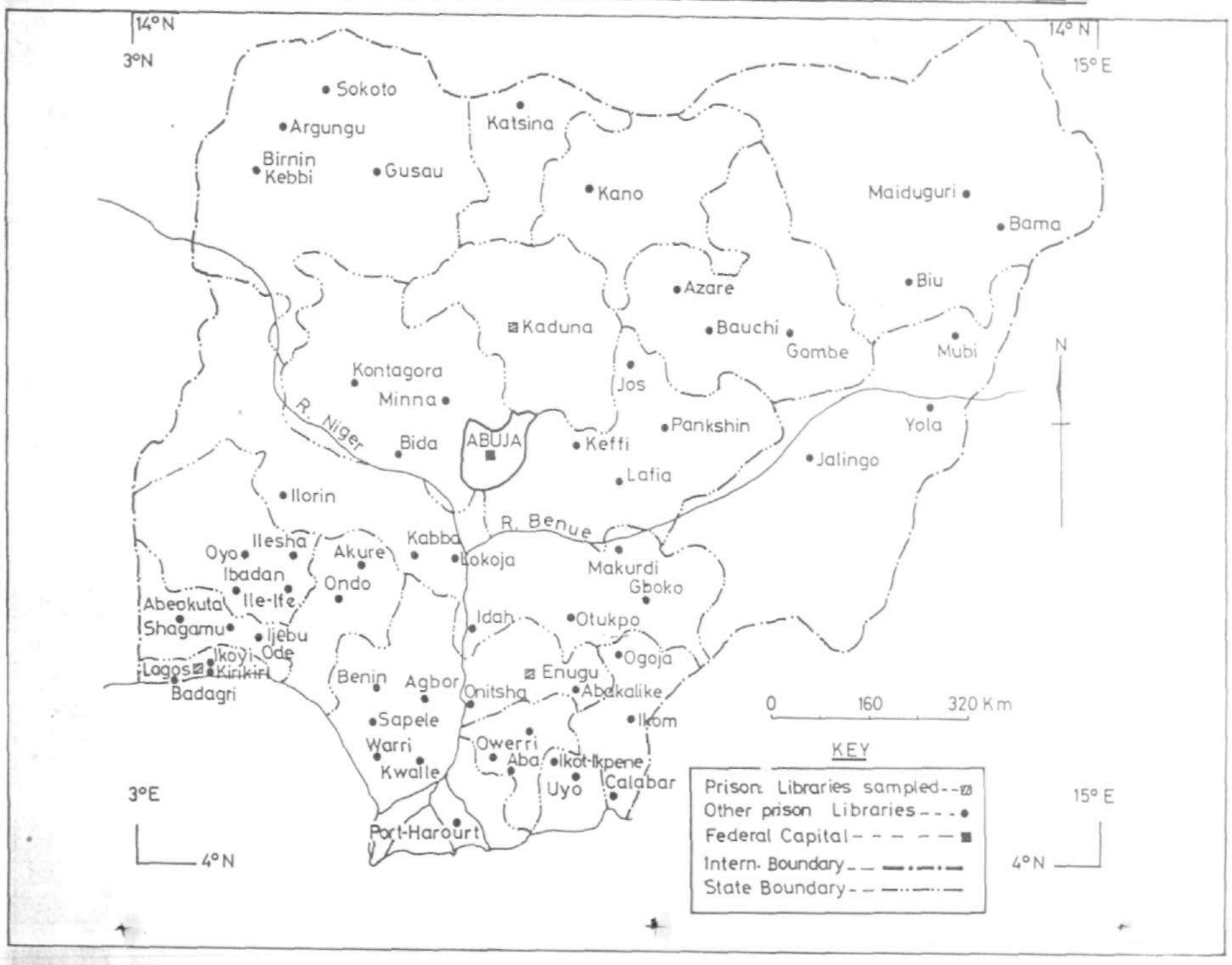


TABLE 1.2. THE NIGERIAN PRISONS SERVICE REVENUE ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE 1983

STATE	ALLOCATION ₦ k	EXPENDITURE ₦ k
ANAMBRA	4,471,654.00	4,377,474,61
BAUCHI	2,248,000.00	3,820,499.24
BENDEL	5,112,419.36	8,470,308.39
BENUE	2,877,700.00	3,944,269.82
BORNO	8,724,009.00	8,237,873.26
CROSS RIVER	4,271,847.61	7,207,627.73
GONGOLA	5,920,300.00	5,875,110.66
IMO	4,546,259.00	6,394,864.43
KADUNA	5,182,832.30	8,284,075.75
KANO	6,431,900.00	6,819,173.18
KWARA	1,887,500.20	2,502,323.24
LAGOS	2,171,167.00	691,703.41
NIGER	1,959,945.01	2,099,539.87
OGUN	11,562,551.00	2,864,320.68
ONDO	2,047,755.85	2,310,697.89
OYO	3,649,290.00	3,937,153.00
PLATEAU	4,920,030.00	4,924,061.93
RIVERS	3,737,196.00	4,243,720.78
SOKOTO	4,642,471.15	4,583,605.60
TOTAL	₦86,362,827.28	₦91,588,433.47

Source: Nigeria Prisons Service Annual Report (1983)[8]

Despite the regular revenue allocations from the Federal Government, the Nigeria Prisons Service, with a total staff strength of about 20,428 (as stated in the Nigeria Prisons Service Annual Report, 1983) has many problems and constraints for the staff, the inmates, the general prisons environment, and other activities. These constraints or problems have been reported repeatedly over the years. The Nigeria Prisons Service Annual Report (1983), for instance, reported that:

> Acute shortage of residential accommodation for the staff remained the major constraint of the department. Other constraints include: shortage of funds for the maintenance of buildings, plants and equipment; shortage of essential stores for prisoners and staff; lack of vehicles for court and hospital duties; shortage of water supply in many prison establishments.[10]

The Federal Government of Nigeria has made at least three noticeable attempts at trying to solve the problems of the Prisons. These attemtps have been reported in the Gobir Report (1966), the Elias report (1968) and the Cameron/Bradley Report (1969). The Cameron/Bradley Report (1969) was particularly critical about the poor condition of the prison libraries especially the absence of systematic principles of library practice as stated below:

> It was pleasing to note that a lot of Federal Prisons had libraries even if they were small and ill-equipped. Most of them had been established through the efforts of the officer in charge of Prisons and his apparent prowess at 'scrounging'. This is highly commendable but it is not good enough and it should be a prinicple that all prisons with a population of over 200 prisoners should be provided with a library with the ultimate aim of providing every prison with this facility".

If the Nigerian Prison Libraries are "not good enough" as reported in the Cameron/Bradley Report, then something must have been wrong somewhere . The Nigeria Prisons Service Annual Report (1960-61) has stated that: "due to lack of accommodation and the low average standard of education of the inmates the prison library was

not very popular but sufficient patronage was received from the few educated ones to make it a worthwhile concern".[12]

However, "the low average standard of education of the inmates" is no longer tenable as a factor militating against the effective usage of prison libraries in 20th century Nigeria. Twenty eight years after the 1960-61 Nigeria Prisons Service Annual Report was written, the educational level of prisoners in Nigeria has changed drastically. A sample of two major prisons in Nigeria has revealed that about 62% of prison inmates are literate. Omaji (1984)[13] in a study of Idah Prison and Kaduna Central Prison found out that the educational levels of the inmates were distributed as shown in Table 1.3 below:

TABLE 1.3: THE EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF PRISON INMATES AT IDAH AND KADUNA CENTRAL PRISONS

Education	%	N
No formal education	38.0	19
Primary	40.0	20
Secondary	20.0	10
Post-secondary	2.0	1
TOTAL	100.0	50

Note: N = Number of respondents

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It has also been stated in the Nigeria Prisons Service Annual Report (1983) that: "no new books were purchased as there was no allocation under the subhead - Prison Libraries".[14] So, it would seem from documentary evidence in the Nigeria Prisons Service Annual Reports over the years, that the Government is not aware of the role which the library can play in the education, reformation and rehabilitation of the prisoners. Perhaps, the Government is aware but is unwilling to provide and manage prison libraries. This situation has confirmed the assertion by Dine (1979) that there is "a conflict between the society's impulse to retaliate against the offender by hurting him for the wrong he had done and its wish to help him so that he will not do it again."[15] Notwithstanding the conflict in the society's impulse to hurt or to help the criminals, most people would agree that there is need to make all concerted efforts to change the attitude of the criminal towards crime especially while he is in prison. The taming of an animal, or the criminal, for that matter, involves making the captivity conditions akin to those of the natural habitat. Therefore, prison conditions should be made similar to the social conditions outside the prison if the philosophy behind imprisonment is to succeed and achieve the desired goals. In the context of this research, for instance, this would mean providing library and information services in prisons at par with those provided for free citizens outside the prisons. As Mohammed (1987) said: "intellectual and moral advancement and elevation of a community largely depend upon the extent of its library

services."[16] Therefore library services have to be extended to serve the interests of the prison community in order to ensure that our national development policy is catholic and democratic.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

1.2.1 Introduction:

The researcher had observed that there was a great social problem of what to do with bad people within the Nigerian society. The government had descended hard on criminals especially armed robbers by sending them to prison and sometimes executing them by firing squad, but this did not seem to solve the great social problem. The society's attitude towards criminals was so apathetic that prisoners did not seem to be getting a fairshare of the social amenities available in the country. Such social services, like the provision of library and information resources were scantly provided, usually at the opening of a new prison, and no further efforts were made to keep the collection growing and up-to-date. The prison officials who should have presented the case for the provision of good and adequate library and information resources on behalf of the prisoners, apparently, seemed to be influenced by the public apathy towards criminals and therefore adopted a 'laissez-faire' attitude toward the issue.

To be candid about the whole problem of the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons, the researcher would say that judging from the annual reports of the Prisons Department, some concerted efforts had been made to brief the government about the necessity of catering for the intellectual needs of prisoners. But it appeared to the researcher that the development of library and information

resources in the Nigerian Prisons centred on what Cameron and Bradley (1969)[17] referred to as the "apparent prowess at scrounging" of the officer in charge of a particular prison. Hence the researcher contended that the attitudes of prison officials (whether positive or negative) were very crucial in the provision, usage and development of library and information resources in Nigerian Prisons. This contention which constituted one of the problems was therefore put to test by means of measuring the attitudes of prison officials to determine whether there was any correlation with the provision and usage of library and information resources. Conversely, the attitudes of inmates towards the provision and usage of library and information resources were also measured in order to have a scientific basis upon which to put their case across to the Federal Government of Nigeria.

1.2.2 Reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners

Since mass imprisonment and executions does not seem to deter potential criminals and with the high rate of crime on the increase in Nigeria, there is the major problem of seeking alternative ways and means of reforming the convicted criminals so that they would desist from unlawful means of living within the society after their release from prison. This problem has been brought about by the shift in emphasis on punishment to reformation of prisoners, in recent years. The Nigeria Yearbook (1979) confirmed that "the prime objective of the Nigerian Prisons' Services (NPS) is not to punish offenders as such, but to rehabilitate and reform them, so as to enable them to become non-defiant, useful citizens".[18]

The shift in emphasis from punishment to reformation and rehabilitation has a lot of implications for the management of prisons in Nigeria. The fact that prison security regulations make it difficult for prisoners to mix freely with other members of the society further aggravates the problem. The prison administration, therefore, has to provide the necessary facilities in the prisons so as to create an atmosphere conducive for the reformation process to flourish and succeed. A cogent example that is pertinent to this research is that since prisoners are not allowed to visit libraries outside the prison walls, such facilities have to be provided in the prisons. Prisoners have a right of access to library and information resources, their status of imprisonment nothwithstanding. There is, therefore, the problem of satisfying the intellectual needs of prisoners through the provision and usage of library and information resources, without necessarily jeorpadising prison security. It is in an attempt to solve this problem that it became necessary to sample the opinions of the officials and inmates, through the measurement of their attitudes, in order to find out whether either of them had positive or negative attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prisons.

Associated with the major problem studied above are other sub-problems like:

(a) The preparation of prisoners for post-release integration into the society through educational, training and cultural activities organised in prisons.

(b) the education of prisoners, since they are still bona fide citizens of Nigeria, in compliance with the provisions of the National Policy on Education (1981)[19]. In the said document, the Federal Government of Nigeria has promised "equal educational opportunities for all citizens of the nation at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels, both inside and outside the formal school system".

The case for the education of prisoners is also supported by Cohen (1980) who said that:

> Persons who live in state custodial institutions are owed certain constitutional duties by the state and its officials. In recent years there has been a great increase in the number of federal court cases involving inquiries into the conditions in state penal institutions and the recognition that the Federal Constitution does not cease to protect a man when he enters prison.[20]

(c) the professional obligation of librarians to make library and information resources accessible to all the citizens, especially the disadvantaged groups like prisoners. Nigerian librarians do not seem to care so much about the intellectual needs of disadvantaged groups within the society, and so there is lack of professional pressure to bear on the prison authorities to provide library and information services to prisoners.

(d) lack of local standards or legislation for the provision of library and information resources to prisoners. On the international level, the United Nations Organisation (UNO) has provided standards for the treatment of prisoners, especially in connection with the provision of [illegible] information resources, but these are not [illegible] in Nigeria.

(e) constant conflict between officials and inmates which militates against any meaningful efforts made to reform prisoners. Under such an atmosphere of strained relationships, library and information services could not be expected to flourish. This is what prompted the measurement of prison officials' attitudes towards inmates and vice versa.

(f) shortage of accommodation for library and information resources in prisons. Since the Nigerian Prisons are grossly overpopulated, there is shortage of accommodation for workers, inmates, and essential facilities like kitchens, libraries, clinics et cetera. Under a tense situation, some of these priorities like libraries are likely to be ignored, if there is no pressure from professional librarians to justify their continued provison and usage.

(g) non-allocation of funds for the purchase of library and information resources for use by prisoners. With the alleged negative attitudes of prison officials towards inmates it was thought necessary to find out whether there was any correlation between the officials' attitudes towards inmates and lack of funds for the purchase of library and information resources.

(h) great demand for specialised library and information resources by highly educated people who have found themselves in prison. The military regime headed by Major-General Mohammadu Buhari set up tribunals which convicted a great number of public officers and celebrated criminals to long terms of imprisonment. This category of

prisoners have constituted a special demand for specialized library and information resources which the prison stock cannot cope with. It is therefore necessary to sample their attitudes towards the provision of library and information resources in order to present their case to the government.

In summary, the researcher has noticed that almost all the problems enumerated above are brought about by the alleged negative attitude of prison officials, not only towards the inmates but also towards the general welfare of inmates. As a result of this negative attitude of the prison officials, the case for the welfare of prisoners is uaually not properly presented to the Government. Also, as a result of the alleged negative attitude of officials towards inmates the inmates have also developed a reciprocal negative attitude towards the officials. This state of affairs is likely to be one of the main reasons for the poor condition of Nigerian Prisons which often resulted in constant conflicts between officials and inmates culminating in riots and jail-breaks. This is the situation which prompted the researcher to undertake the study to collect data, analyse, test the hypotheses, make statistical inferences on the basis of the findings, and draw valid conclusions about the alleged negative attitudes. The major objective is to present a well documented and factual case about the problems associated with the provision and usage of library and information resources in the Nigerian Prisons to the Federal Government in the hope that a change would be effected for the better.

1.3 THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This researcher is of the conviction that the Universities in Nigeria should be pragmatic and egalitarian by extending their extra-mural activities and research programmes to the less privileged members of the society in order to justify the philosophy of Nigerian education. Although some people have argued that Nigeria has no philosophy of education, Thakur (1982) while agreeing with the status quo had said: "What becomes clear is that, repeatedly certain efforts have been made to construct the basis for a comprehensive educational philosophy, and yet, to date, none appears to have been articulated. However, it may be observed here that the philosophy guiding education in Nigeria has been of an eclectic type".[21] This research would therefore help in the stimulation of studies towards the plight of the disadvantaged members of the society.

The research would also awaken the government about the important role which libraries could play in the reformational, educational and industrial training programmes in prisons. Without an effective library and information service, the educational and industrial training objectives of the Nigeria Prisons Service might not be achieved. Therefore, it is necessary to provide prison resources like libraries and encourage prisoners to use them because the use of prison resources would help prisoners to settle down in the society after their jail term. Odekunle (1974) found out in a study of prisons that: "Those previously in lower sub-level of participation who made use of prison resources are likely to record a higher rate of post-release adjustment than those in lower sub-level of participation who did not use the available prison resources.[22]

That apart, it has been widely held that most Nigerian government workers have poor attitudes to work and that these attitudes have been the cause of the slow pace of development. The measurement of the attitude of prison officials in this research would therefore prove or refute the above claim.

The research is also timely because, most Nigerians, like Nwafor (1985) have expressed the opinion that our leaders have now come out to accept the fact that the "multi-faceted problems"[23] of Nigeria could be solved through research. Ofodile (1984) in a similar statement also said: that ".... it is gratifying to observe that Nigerian leaders including some state governors have shown an awareness for the importance of research in the effort to solve the nation's numerous problems".[24] President Ibrahim Babangida, the current Head of State of Nigeria, has also promised to practicalize the efficacy of basic human rights for all the citizens of Nigeria. This research which is aimed at evaluating the rights of prisoners to have "access to the range of books and other reading material normally available through the public services to people generally in the community"[25] as stated by Taylor (1980) should therefore be of interest to President Babangida's human rights government. However it is necessary to point out that most government pronouncements are not adhered to in Nigeria, but that is another issue which is outside the scope of the research.

This study is significant in the field of library and information science because, as Busha and Harter (1980) said:

> The librarian's interpretation of the utilization of recorded knowledge is based on the moot question of whether libraries can stimulate or move people to thought, feeling, and action. The question of whether library clientele are actually induced to enter the arena of

> action, as a result of having made use of libraries, definitely falls within the scope of librarianship's research effort. Therefore it is not surprising that many of the studies undertaken by librarians have contained heavy overtones of descriptive sociological inquiry and, furthermore, that some investigations in the field have been directed towards socially significant problems. Among these are the following: cultural deprivation, illiteracy, censorship, adult education, rehabilitation of prisoners, and aging.[26]

So, since prisoners constitute not only a security risk to individuals but also a great social problem to the Federal and State Governments of Nigeria, a study aimed at solving this problem should be significant. If prisoners are suddenly let loose, for instance, the society would feel the pinch immediately. This study, which aims at solving the problems of incarcerated criminals, is therefore significant.

Consequently, if prisoners' minds are not reformed while in prison, they would go out at the completion of their terms of imprisionment to commit even more atrocities. Since prison libraries are supposed to provide materials that would teach the convicts that crime does not pay, and thereby help in the rehabilitation of their thoughts, the importance and significance of this research cannot be over-emphasized. Suffice it to say that there is a glaring absence of attitude studies towards library provision and usage in Nigeria and so even on that count alone, the study should be significant. Daniel (1983) confirmed the above assertion about attitude studies in Nigerian Librarianship when he said that, "attitudes towards the library were also investigated in order to fill an information gap created by the absence of studies in this vital aspect of librarianship in less developed countries, especially Nigeria."[27] It is however,

pertinent to note that even though Dr Daniel stated that he also investigated attitudes toward the library, he did not actually measure them. So this researcher decided to go a step further to actually measure the attitudes of prison officials and inmates toward the provision and usage of prison library resources, and, hopefully, open a new chapter in the annals of Nigerian librarianship.

Above all, the study is significant because correctional theory and practice would benefit from the researcher's theoretical formulation that positive attitudes towards the prisoners' plight especially from prison officials and the society in general would go a long way not only in encouraging prisoners to avail themselves of the prison resources like libraries but also in the actual provision of such resources so that the goals of imprisonment might be achieved for the benefit of all.

1.4. THE NEED FOR ATTITUDE RESEARCH IN PRISON LIBRARIANSHIP

It is in view of the poor condition of prison libraries in Nigeria as described in the background and statement of the problem that there is need to embark on attitude research. This would involve measuring the attitudes of both the prison officials and the inmates in order to identify the factors that are responsible for the alleged poor attitude towards the provision, and usage of prison libraries. The need for this attitude research is further heightened by the discovery by Odekunle (1974) that: ".... unless prisons provide resources that can enhance the prisoners' post-release level or sub-level of participation and such resources are used by the prisoners, post-prison conduct may not differ from pre-prison conduct."[28] Attitude research has

been considered suitable here because it has been reported by Oskamp (1977) that: "attitudes and opinions are crucial in people's daily lives and in the affairs of groups, organizations, and nations. We all show our recognition of this fact by the frequency and stress with which we refer to people's attitudes and related concepts such as beliefs, values and intentions."[29] Furthermore, Oskamp quoted Gordon W. Allport as saying that attitude studies are very important in research because the concept of attitude is probably the most distinctive and indispensable concept in contemporary social psychology. That apart Oskamp (1977) has adduced the following nine other reasons why attitude studies are important in social science research:-

(1) Attitude is a shorthand term. A single attitude (e.g. love for one's family) can summarize many different behaviours (spending time with them, kissing them, comforting them, agreeing with them, doing things for them).

(2) An attitude can be considered the cause of a person's behaviour toward another person or an object.

(3) The concept of attitude helps to explain the consistency of a person's behaviour, since a single attitude may underlie many different actions. (In turn, Allport says, the consistency of individual behaviour helps to explain the stability of society).

(4) Attitudes are important in their own right, regardless of their relation to a person's behaviour. Your attitudes toward various individuals, institutions, and social issues (e.g. a political party, the church, capital punishment .....) reflect the way you perceive the world around you, and they are worth studying for their own sake.

(5) The concept of attitude includes the idea of unconscious determinants of behaviour and the dynamic interplay of conflicting motives, whose importance has been stressed by Freud and other psychoanalysts.

(6) The concept of attitude bridges the controversy between heredity and environment as factors influencing behaviour, for both instinct and learning can be involved in the formation of attitudes.

(7) Within psychology, the concept of attitude provides a common topic of interest for schools of thoughtt as diverse as phenomenology and behaviourism.

(8) Within the field of sociology, some authors have viewed attitudes as the most central concept and the basis of all social behaviour, since they provide the mechanism by which cultural patterns influence individual behaviour.

(9) Within political science, the concept of public opinion is essential as a summary of the shared attitudes of the members, i.e. attitudes that are important and highly standardized within the society.[30]

It is pertinent to point out that the first six reasons adduced by Oskamp are all relevant to this study. But, perhaps, the second reason (i.e. An attitude can be considered the cause of a person's behaviour toward another person or an object), is most relevant. This is the crux of this research as the researcher would measure the attitudes of prison officials and adduce them as the causes of their treatment of prison inmates especially with regards to the provision and usage of library and information resources. In likewise, the attitudes of prison inmates toward prison officials would be measured and used in

correlating the usage of library and information resources for the achievement of the objectives of imprisonment. As Bass and Barrett (1981) said: "Attitudes play important roles in determining the degree to which both individuals and their organizations fulfil their goals".[31] And with specific reference to the need for attitude research in librarianship, Daniel (1983) said that, "the challenges posed by the ever-changing library environment continue to dictate that librarianship should not only nurture a more evaluative attitude, but undertake, also, a multiplicity of research approaches to justify its existence".[32] It is in view of the fore-going that the need for attitude research into the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian Prisons becomes more apparent.

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The specific objectives of the study are:

1. To make the FGN aware of the enormous role which the provision and usage of library and information resources in prisons could play in the achievement of the rehabilitational and reformational goals of imprisonment.
2. To find out the factors, if any, that hinder the effective provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian Prisons in order to help make prison library practices in Nigeria at par with international standards.
3. To suggest, on the basis of the findings of the research, ways of improving the provision and usage of library and

information resources in prisons that would help not only in the change of attitudes of prisoners towards wrong-doing but also in the achievement of the educational, reformational, recreational and cultural goals of imprisonment.

4. To help in the harmonization of the relationship between prison officials and inmates so as to avert the incessant prison riots which are believed to be caused by the strained relationships between the two unrelated groups.

5. To make prison officials and inmates to cultivate and nurture positive attitudes towards one another and particularly towards the provision and usage of library and information resources in prisons for the sake of the progress of Nigeria and peaceful co-existence of the citizens.

6. To inculcate the professional spirit of librarians towards prison librarianship in particular and special libraries in general so as to standardise librarianship in Nigeria.

7. To ensure that the fundamental human right of prisoners to have access to library and information resources is not unduly trampled upon by the prison officials in Nigeria. This objective would be achieved by publicising the findings of the research and making the summary of the findings available to the FGN and the Nigerian Prisons Authority.

8. To arouse Government sympathy and attention towards the plight of prisoners and prison officials in general so that the Government would endeavour to improve, within the limited resources, not only the prison conditions but the service conditions of the officials. For this researcher has a strong contention that if prison officials are made comfortable in terms of regular promotion, renumeration, and professional training, they would nurture more positive attitudes towards the plight of prisoners.

1.6 ASSUMPTION

It is assumed that:

(a) positive attitudes toward the plight of prisoners particularly from prison officials and the society in general would go a long way in improving prison resources, like libraries, so that the goals of imprisonment might be achieved for the benefit of all;

(b) attitudes of prison inmates could be used to predict and assess, to a reasonable degree of accuracy, the potential reactions of prisoners toward library provision and usage, both within the prison walls and after their release;

(c) prison officials' attitudes could be used to account for the nature of the provision and usage of prison library and information resources;

(d) the attitudes of prison officials towards librarian could be used to predict, to a reasonable degree, the reactions of inmates towards the usage of library and information resources.

(e) the attitudes of prison inmates towards the prison officials could be used to predict the inmates' usage of library and information resources.

These statements have been supported by Brannon and Schuman (1973) in a field study report in which they found that ".... a close positive relationship was found between respondents' attitudes and actions".[33] Rokeach (1968) also agreed with the above assumption about attitudes by inference from his definition of an attitude as "a relatively enduring organization of interrelated beliefs that describe, evaluate and advocate action with respect to an object or situation, with each belief having cognitive, affective and behavioural components".[34] Busha and Harter (1980) concluded that "...attitudes appear to be the end products of the socialization process; they are one of the most readily available indicators of how a person reacts when confronted with attitude objects in various situations or when exposed to particular dispositional variables."[35]

It is in view of the above assertions from other researchers that it is assumed in this study that attitudes could be measured and used to predict as well as assess the nature of provision and usage of prison library and information resources.

1.7: Scope

This study would cover the following categories of prison officials working in the three selected prisons:

(i) Controllers of Prisons

(ii) Prison Superintendents

(iii)Prison Warders

(iv) Prison Education Officers

(v) Prison Social Welfare Officers

(vi) Prison Librarians

(vii)Other policy-making government officials in the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs, like the Minister, Director-General and the Director of Prisons will also be covered through interviews

The prisoners to be covered in the research would ihclude the following categories as identified by Gunn et al. (1978)

(i) Short-term prisoners - i.e. under 19 months

(ii) Medium-term prisoners - i.e. between 19 and 48 months

(iii)Long-term prisoners - i.e. over 4 years.

The study would deal with the attitudes of the prison officials and prison inmates towards all aspects of the prison establishment that are likely to affect the provision and usage of prison library and information resources in Nigeria. However, a brief comparative study of prison libraries in Nigeria with those of other countries (especially Britain where the concept of modern imprisonment was imported to Nigeria) would be done.

The survey research method to be used for the study would cover only the largest prison in each of the three geographical regions of Nigeria created by the Rivers Niger and Benue, namely:

Northern Region - Kaduna Central Prison

Eastern Region - Enugu Prison

Western Region - Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison

1.8 DEFINITION OF TERMS

In order to get a clear picture of the contents of this research, it would be necessary, at this juncture, to define some key words that are being used and which would be used in reporting the findings after the field work. The key words and their definitions are as follows:

1.8.1 Prison

This is a special building where criminals are kept locked up as a 'punishment' for proven crimes committed, and where suspects are detained awaiting trial.

The Encyclopaedia Americana (1981) has explained further that "the typical prison, often called a penitentiary,' is a large institution surrounded by a high wall or fence and designed to confine adult criminals who have been convicted of felonies or serious misdemeanors."[37] Other words in close association with prison are such words like dungeon, jail and dock.

A dungeon is a close dark prison, commonly underground;

a dock is the place in a court of law where the prisoner or the suspect stands.

A jail, according to the Encyclopaedia Americana (1981) is a "small local correctional facility that receives short-term prisoners convicted of minor offences. It also serves, in addition, as a place of detention for persons accused of crime and awaiting trial".[38]

1.8.2 Prisoner

A prisoner has been defined by the Encyclopaedia Americana (1981) as: "a person kept in a prison to be tried.... a person or animal (seized and) held with limited freedom of movement."[39] Other sources, like the Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary (1974), have defined a prisoner as "a person kept in prison for crime or until tried in a law-court; person, animal or bird kept in confinement....."[40] A prisoner, therefore, from the researcher's point of view, would be any person who is forced to stay in a specific place against his will, for whatever reason.

1.8.3 Prison Officials

These are employees of government who are charged with the responsibility of either performing certain duties in prisons or seeing that such duties are performed by others. They usually receive some renumeration for their services and are entitled to some other fringe benefits. For the purposes of this research, such officials include Prison Warders, Prison Superintendents, Prison Controllers/Assistant Controllers, the Director of Prisons, Prison Education Officers, Prison Social Welfare Officers, Prison Librarians and so forth.

1.8.4 Library and Information Resources

Library and information resources could be defined as books, periodicals and audio-visual materials that are provided for use by people. The books, periodicals and audio-visual materials, such as films, motion pictures and so forth, are usually housed in a building in a systematic order for easy retrieval. Reading space and furniture are usually provided for people to sit and make use of the library materials. Provision is also usually made for

people to borrow books and take home to read . The provision of library and information resources is aimed at meeting the intellectual, spiritual, educational and other social needs of the people concernel.

1.8.5 Attitudes

There are as many definitions of the word 'attitude' as there are people who are able and willing to attempt a definition. The major difference between the definitions has however been in the view points of those people. Nevertheless, there are one or two definitions that are relevant to the research. Oskamp (1977) reported that "Originally the term 'attitude' referred to a person's bodily position or posture, and it is still [illegible] used in this way - for example, "He sat slumped in an attitude of dejection".[41] In social science, however, the term has come to mean a "posture of the mind", rather than of the body". But the most comprehensive of the definitions attempted so far, according to Oskamp (1977) is that of Allport who said that an "attitude is a mental or neutral state of readiness, organised through experience, exerting a directive or dynamic influence upon the individual's response to all objects and situation with which it is related".[42] Oskamp (1977) then summarized the definitions and said: "In recent years the evaluative aspect of attitudes has been increasingly stressed. That is, an attitude is now generally seen as a disposition to respond in a favourable or unfavourable manner to given objects."[43] It is this definition by Oskamp [illegible] to be the most suitable definition [illegible] this research is concerned.

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CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

It is customary among researchers to make a reconnaisance of the subject area of the research in order to narrow down and to clearly demarcate the research problem. This aspect of the research is crucial to the actual research because, as Busha and Harter (1980) said: "By associating the proposed study with extant library or information science theory, the proposal writer attempts to establish a relationship between a specific research problem and the greater topic or area into which the inquiry falls."[1] This academic reconnaisance of the subject area which is usually called literature review (or literature search), has been defined by Busha and Harter (1980) as: "an attempt to identify, locate, and synthesize completed research reports, articles, books, and other materials about the specific problems of the research topic."[2]

The literature review for this research would therefore concentrate on published or unpublished information about crime, Penology and Prisons; Prison Libraries in Great Britain; Prison Libraries in the United States of America (U.S.A.); Prison Libraries in some other selected parts of the world; and Prison Libraries in Nigeria. The literature review would be further narrowed down to the attitudes of prison officials toward prison inmates, and the attitudes of prison inmates toward prison officials and toward the provision and usage of prison library and information resources in the world in general and Nigeria in particular. This review of literature of the attitudes of prison officials and inmates would be used to justify the theoretical formulation

that positive attitudes favour provision and usage, while negative attitudes favour non-usage as well as non-provision.

It is worth noting from the onset that throughout the world, researchers have found it a herculian task to conduct research into penal institutions. Gunn, et al. (1978) have reported that:

> As a rule it is difficult if not impossible for ivory tower academics, such as ourselves satisfactorily to carry out research in closed institutions. Such institutions do not usually take kindly to a group of outsiders observing their day to day activities whilst they the practitioners have no control over the final report.[3]

Mitford (1973), a researcher who pitched her net in the prisons in the United States of America, had a nasty experience and confirmed what she was told by a prison beat reporter that:

> One thing to understand about prisons: there is no truth, you have blending, shifting situations. If you were writing about say, the Navy, you could soon master the basic facts, but in the penal field the facts all turn into contradictions. Prison is a world unto itself, like a game of monopoly where players don't understand the rules.[4]

Despite the difficulties, with a bit of patience, tact and perseverance most prison researchers have succeeded. This researcher, therefore, also hoped to use the same tactics in order to succeed in this study.

2.2 Crime, Penology and Prisons

"The state of a nation's prisons is probably a meaningful index of the moral health of the country. Aside from that general philosophical position, all of us are concerned about crime and how to rehabilitate or incapacitate convicted felons."[5] What Mosher (1974) said as quoted above, constitutes a serious social problem for all the nations of the world, Nigeria inclusive. The question of what to do with bad people has been a thorn in the flesh of most governments of the world, and shall continue to be, unless concerted efforts are made to

arrest the nagging problem. There are many ways of solving the problem of crime, but, perhaps, the most logical way is to tame the confirmed criminals who are usually incarcerated in prisons. This researcher has hypothesized, among other things, that the provision and usage of good prison library and information resources would go a long way in the achievement of the prison objective of reformation and rehabilitation. Having said that, it would then be necessary to trace the history of crime, penology and prisons.

The origin of crime has been traced to the biblical creation of the universe and mankind. Engelbarts (1972) said that: "There have always been crimes, the first of which was committed against God: the third chapter of Genesis reports of Adam's and Eve's fall from grace, and the fourth tells of Cain slaying his brother Abel."[6]

Since then many crimes have been committed and are continually being committed despite the stiff penalties, even of capital punishment. As a result of the prevelence of crime in the society, mankind has devised some special laws in order to curb crime and also to protect law-abiding members of the society. Engelbarts (1972) also told us that:

> Hammurabi, king of Babylon, who flourished about 1700 B.C., issued his criminal code and had it carved in cuneiform writing on a diorite column. Somewhat later Moses brought his decalogue down from Mt. Sinai. In the sixth century A.D., Justinian, Emperor of Byzantium, achieved his greater accomplishment in the publication of the Corpus Juris Civilis, the codification of the Roman Law. Since that day codification of criminal and penal law has proceeded apace." [7]

Almost all countries of the world have one form of penal code or the other for the prevention of crime and punishment of criminals. Here in Nigeria, we have the famous "Penal Code of Northern Nigeria", as a cogent example. Some crimes like burglary, robbery, murder and rape are very clear to most people but generally any violation of laws enacted by Government is regarded as a crime. As Engelbarts (1972) said, "Crime may be conceived as actions in defiance of laws promulgated by federal and state legislatures....."[8]

The causes of crimes are as varied as the crimes themselves and there are various schools of thought about the issue. Dine (1979) has said that: "..... liberal jurists and philosophers hold that those removed will be replaced by others until remedies are found for the inequalities and grievances suffered by the losers in a poorly functioning social system".[9]

The social organization of most countries of the world especially where capitalism is practiced, makes certain members of the society very rich while the other members, usually the majority, are very poor. These socio-economic imbalances (or inequalities as the above school of thought would have it) result in burglaries, robberies and thieveries of all sorts, in order to strike a balance.

Another school of thought looks at crime as a social inheritance. Engelbarts (1972) quoted Lombroso as saying that

> Criminal tendencies were inherited and he considered crime as being atavistic, a throwback to the nature of primitive man. He also thought that it has its physical stigmata. This school still has some adherents; as late as the 1920's American anthropologist Hooton, published a version of crimogenesis (etiology of crime) which bore concrete evidence of that sort of thinking.[10]

Engelbarts (1972) also reported that "psychologists think that crime is caused by character malformation whose foundations are laid in early childhood".[11] This view has also been found to be valid because children usually learn and grow with what they observe either from their parents or their school teachers or from the society generally. Therefore, if the society is corrupt for instance, the children who spring up from such a society would surely be corrupt. This explanation agrees with what the sociologists think about crime. Engelbarts (1972) further said that Sociologists have formulated a theory known as the differential association theory which states that: "..... crime is learned, like almost all behaviour, from and by association with persons who do not act in accordance with the norms and values internalised by the law-abiding population".[12] The above theory, though plausible as it is, lacks empirical evidence to back it up and therefore, cannot be considered a scientific statement.

The concept of [illegible] was incorporated into the [illegible] criminal or penal codes, for instance, the Nigerian Criminal Code. However, the prisons were used for detention only and not for punishment. Ojo et al (1979) [illegible] that the Nigerian Criminal Code [illegible] "Prisons ought to be used for detention only, not for punishment".[13]

Ofori-Amankwah explained that the concept of imprisonment was not new to the Roman Empire but was illegal as a form of punishment under the Roman and Civil Law. He went further to confirm that the concept of imprisonment had existed in Ghana long before the white man came. According to Ofori-Amankwah (1979):

> Powerful tribal chiefs and their council-of-elders always had an effective system of criminal justice. Where an offender was spared decapitation and mutilation, he was usually sentenced to a term of servitude, working for a chief or some powerful elder until his family might redeem him. For this purpose, however, small, and even improvised, cells had to be built to prevent escape of prisoners and ensure that they worked hard, or were available for military service during the long era of frequent inter-tribal warfare.[14]

Just as in Ghana, the concept of imprisonment had existed in Nigeria long before the coming of the white man. Inference from Hausa words like "Yari"[15] which means "Head of N.A. Prison", or chief warder, as explained by Abraham (1962), and "Gandurobu"[16] which means "warder", as explained by Skinner (1965) have confirmed the existence of prisons in Northern Nigeria before and during the colonial era. Therefore it might not be correct to refer to prisons as colonial impositions. It is however true to say that the concept of modern prisons together with the modern methods of management are colonial phenomena.

It is from the modern concepts of imprisonment that the idea of reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners emerged. Other writers like Foucault (1970) have expressed and defended the contrary view that, "the prison was linked from its beginning to a project for the transformation of individuals....

the prison was meant to be an instrument, comparable with - and no less perfect than - the school, the barracks, or the hospital, acting with precision upon its individual subjects."[17] Be that as it may, the point this researcher has made is that the laudable ideas about imprisonment, whether they existed from the beginning or cropped up later, are quite feasible and have been properly implemented in prisons. Dine (1979), for instance, being skeptical about the efficacy of these ideas described rehabilitation as: ".... an omnibus and inaccurate word which includes all benign measures taken by criminal justice officials with the intent of changing the attitude and behaviour of criminals so that they will be able to choose lawful means of satisfying their basic needs."[18]

Dine and other writers may have their doubts about the success of rehabilitation, but this researcher is of the opinion that prison libraries not only would go a long way in supporting the educational and industrial training programmes of the prisons but also, at least, help the prisoners to utilize the many hours which they have daily on their hands. An idle mind is said to be the devil's workshop and so any attempts and means employed to keep the prisoners' minds busy could surely be worthwhile.

Then one realizes the [illegible] of prisons in this way, one is amazed at the lack of concern shown by the society about prisoners. Singh (1979) has said, for instance, that

"Once a criminal is caught and tried and incarcerated, the interest wanes..... The general public seems to care little about prisons and prisoners, wrongly assuming that the issues they raise concern only questions of punishment or deterrence".[19]

Apathy and outright opposition abound in prison reform literature. The politicians do not seem to care, as Dine (1979) has said because "there are no votes to be won in campaigning for a better prison system and therefore no political party says much about it in its election manifesto."[20]

Some members of the society even joke about the whole issue and are reported by Dine (1979) to have retorted, rather sarcastically, that "if we make our prisons like four-star hotels, they'll never be empty! They never are!"[21]

This researcher does not blame the people who hold such antisocial views because most of the great politicians of the world have tested one form of imprisonment or the other but have refused to improve the situation even when they eventually came to the throne of power. Imprisonment and poor prison conditions appear to ever remain a mystery to humanity. Therefore, since modern prisons together with their ills are one of the colonial impositions in Nigeria, this researcher would prefer to survey the literature of prison libraries in other countries of the world before coming home. It is hoped, it is hoped, would serve as a comparison between what obtains in other parts of the world and in Nigeria.

2.3 Prison Libraries in Great Britain

to read at all. Landau (1966) has reported that "until the late 19th century prisons combined 'safe custody of the person' with 'imprisonment of the mind... operating by seclusion, employment and religion'. There was no statutory provison for libraries in prison..."[22] This particular record was concerned with the situation in Great Britain, specifically.

However, through the incessant struggle of philantropists and religious leaders, the first prison library was set up in Great Britain in 1837 by the Chaplain of Maidstone. Despite the introduction of libraries in prisons in Great Britain, there was a drastic law about the type of materials to be provided in prison libraries. Landau (1966) has again reported that the Prison Act of 1865, for instance, stipulated that "No books or printed papers shall be admitted into any prison except by permission of the Visiting Justices."[23]

This antisocial law remained in force until 1877 when the Local Prison Code Rule 42, 1878, made provision for "a library to be provided in every prison consisting of such books as from time to time may be sanctioned by Commissioners."[24]

In 1910 Sir Winston Churchill set up the Departmental Committee on the supply of books to prisoners which made some useful recommendations [illegible] the provision of good and elevating books for use by prisoners in Great Britain. The struggle continued until 1978 when the British Government made some definitive and useful policy statements. The provision of library facilities [illegible]

recognized the important role which the prison library could play in the educational and rehabilitational objectives of the prisons as reported by Taylor (1980) thus: "The Department believes that good library facilities have much to contribute through study and recreation to the personal development of prisoners".[25] Taylor (1980) reported further that the British Government also allowed prisoners free access to first class library service by declaring that "Access to a library service of proven quality is a major ingredient in education, and this is no less important for people in custody than for anyone else. Books are their window on the world, affording them mental stimulation, possibilities for personal development and contact with the community."[26]

By the above policy statement from the British Government, it became clear that the provision of good library services to prisoners was not a privilege but a right. The British Government policy also clarified the issue of censorship of materials to be made available in prison libraries. It was made quite clear that the same type of materials made available to the free people in the community should be given to prisoners. The Government's pronouncement as reported by Taylor (1980) stated that "Any person in custody should by the fact of his arrival at prison have a range of books and other reading material equal, as far as possible, to that of the public service to people generally in the community, to be applied to accept no control of custody lower standards of provision."[27]

So, from the fore-going, it could be seen that the British Government has constitutionalized the issue of the provision and usage of library resources in all prisons in the United Kingdom. But the pertinent question to pose at this juncture is: What has been the state of the art since the 1978 government pronouncement? From the literature available to this researcher, the state of the art is generally gloomy but a lot of improvements have been registered here and there. Broome (1981) has written about "the unsatistactory nature of the prevailing levels of service" [28] and of the pressure which a few enthusiastic librarians with the help of prison education officers, mounted on the Home Office to improve prison library conditions, since 1972. Pearson (1982) has, however, said to the contrary that "whilst prison libraries have been in existence for many years, it is in fact the last fifteen years which have seen the greatest intensity of action, progress and development." [29] However, in about five and four years after Broome and Pearson, respectively wrote, another writer, Haythornthwaite (1986) was reported to have said that "In her opinion prison libraries were an under-staffed, under-developed, under-used, under-financed, under-appreciated aspect of the service and that the L.C., L.A., and Prison Libraries Group, members and all others interested in prison libraries should strive to raise the profile of libraries within prisons." [30]

Shortly before Haythornthwaite's hush-shell at the Annual Study School held at Loughborough University, Pearson (1984) wrote again, and reiterated that:

> improvements have been effected in all aspects of the library services offered to those held in custody. Not all establishments have been able to implement improvements in every aspect of these services. Perhaps it was with fore-sight that the Library Association chose to call their publication Guidelines, thereby recognizing the likelihood that some time would lapse before the defined standards could be achieved .[31]

A personality profile of the three writers cited above would reveal that whereas Arthur Pearson is the first Deputy Chief Education Officer, with special responsibility for prison libraries, the other two are professional librarians. From the personality profile, one could clearly see why the writers have divergent views about the state of the prison libraries in Great Britain. This researcher is of the opinion that barely eight years after the 1978 government pronouncement, it was too superficial for the professional librarians to expect the prison libraries to live up to professional standard. Pearson said it all in 1986, when he wrote that "perhaps it was with fore-sight that the Library Association chose to call their publication Guidelines, thereby recognizing the likelihood that some time would lapse before the defined standards could be achieved."[32]

With regards to the role played by the Library Association (L.A.) in prison librarianship, Broome (1984) has said that:

> The Library Association's record in the history of the development of library services in prison establishments is not distinguished. It has largely been content to leave progress in the hands of a small group of [illegible] and individuals. It has found the area [illegible] and interesting field of study in the pursuit of [illegible] and the preparation of [illegible] but has shown little real interest in the [illegible] .[33]

Britain is not only praise-worthy but also worthy of emulation, especially by developing countries like Nigeria.

Apart from forming the Prison Libraries Group comprising not only librarians involved and interested in prison librarianship but also prison officials, the L.A., on its part, has produced standards for prison librarianship. The salient excerpts from the standards as listed in Prison Libraries (1981) which are relevant to this research could be seen in Appendix H.[34] Lastly, concerning publicity and user education, the LA has stated in the Prison Libraries (1981) that:

> It is important that the library is fully publicised and that attention is paid to the need for user education. Prisoners should be made aware of the scope of the prison's own collection and the back-up resources available through the public library service. This may be achieved through the use of a pamphlet which could complement a session on the use of the library which would form part of the general induction process. More detailed user education should be associated with the education programme from the teaching of basic skills through the more advanced individual study.[35]

It is also worth mentioning that the level and success of prison library services in the United Kingdom has been largely due to the good co-operation of the Home Office and the officials of the Prison Department. Without their pragmatism and concern for the prisoners, prison library services could not have flourished in U.K. Thorne (1971) also recognised the immense contribution, particularly of the Education Officers of the Home Office thus:

> The influence of these enthusiastic professionals [illegible] has been substantial, but the [illegible] has been a very [illegible] to [illegible] to the education [illegible] prisons. [illegible] unsatisfactory [illegible] prevailing [illegible]

> service and who persuaded the Home Office to set up a Project Group in 1972 to enquire into the whole question of library provision.[36]

Another note-worthy aspect of the British Prisons is their open door policy to researchers and other members of the public who wish to know about what goes on in the prisons. This attitude is commendable because most prison researchers, including this researcher, have had one tale or more to tell about their encounters with prison officials who would not like intruders to pry into their 'secrets'. It is hoped that the Home Office would maintain this open door policy as stated by Pearson (1984) that:

> The Prison Department looks to, and is dependent upon, the professional librarian service for its help in the production of meaningful appraisals and will do what it can, with the resources at its disposal and the obligatory constraints laid upon it, to respond in a positive way to the recommendations of their authors.[37]

Suffice it to say that a recent study of three Devon Prison Libraries by Shute (1985) has testified that the British Prison Department's open door policy is being carried out as stated by Pearson (1984). According to Shute:

> The challenge of producing such an appraisal has been made infinitely easier in recent years by the publication of the Home Office's Policy Statement in 1978 and the Library Association's 'Guidelines on Prison Libraries' in 1[illegible].... throughout the study, the commitment of the [illegible] of all three Devon prisons has been of great [illegible] and the encouragement [illegible], Assistant Chief [illegible] (Home Policy) gratefully acknowledged.

So, in accordance to the [illegible] positive response to, [illegible] the [illegible] given the [illegible] government [illegible], [illegible] prison [illegible] Library Service [illegible] Library [illegible] and [illegible]

to do so in all British prisons, as examplified by the few excerpts given above. The Home Office Policy Statement of 1978 as well as the Library Association's Guidelines on Prison Libraries have been a catalyst in the provision and usage of library resources in all the prisons in U.K. as testified by Baxendale (1986) who said that:

> Greater enlightenment as to the potential of the library services as contributor to the management function of the establishment (keeping the temperature down as some would put it) as well as the quality of life of the inmates has resulted from the publication of the Department's Policy Statement in 1978, and the Library Association's Guidelines on Prison Libraries.[39]

2.4. Prison Libraries in the United States of America (USA)

In the United State of America (USA), the need for the provision of libraries in prisons was recognised early and implemented without much ado, compared to Great Britain. Nevertheless, Engelbarts (1972) has lamented the dearth of literature on prison libraries in the USA and said that:

> Not so long ago there were no prison libraries anywhere in the United States. This lack of interest in books is reflected even in the modern textbooks on criminology and on penology. To look in the indexes of these books for entries under the heading Prison Libraries is most often unrewarding: the majority of textbooks slight the subject. But one can get some conception of the art by consulting a few works where the topic is mentioned at least tangentially.[40]

Engelbarts also quoted Barnes as saying that it is difficult to tell exactly when the first prison library was set up in the USA. According to Engelbarts (1972), Barnes had said that "We do not know just when the first prison library was installed but the Philadelphia prison society furnished books to the prisoners in the renovated Walnut Street jail in 1790".[41]

However, Ghadamosi (1978) seems to disagree with both Engelbarts and Barnes. According to Gbadamosi (1978)[42], the Connecticut prison was the first to set up a prison library in 1845. He further asserted that the San Quentin (California Prison) library set up in 1852 was "one of the best and most liberal prison libraries in its time and remain so even today with the reputation".[43]

But judging from what other writers have said this researcher would be inclined to accept Barnes' statement as quoted by Engelbarts that the Walnut Street jail in Philadelphia was the first to set the ball rolling in what could be regarded as the nucleus of library services to prisoners in the USA. Wright (1980) has said, for instance, that "In 1790 a separate cell house for felons was added to the Walnut Street Jail and this became the first penitentiary in the United States."[44]

Be that as it may, the United States of America has many prisons of different types. One thing that is common to these prisons as reported by Engelbarts (1972) is that "Practically all prisons have some kind of library. Ordinarily there are no funds in the budget to buy books, and the books must be donated from outside sources".[45]

MacDonald (1970) also gave a gloomy picture of the [illegible] Prison Library. She had this to say:

> Traditional libraries [illegible] convey should be the value of books as a way of education are for the most part very poor, containing little beyond a merged collection of fiction. Rarely is there a [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

Even there in the United States where every citizen claims his rights, we are told by Engelbarts (1972) that for prisoners: "the library is as inaccessible as an arsenal. The prisoners can't go there; they must make their selection from a printed mimeographed pamphlet, or from a single dog-eared sheet."[47]

Prison library literature has generally, been very scanty, at least up to 1966. Gillespie (1968)[48] conducted a study of the US Prison library scene and found that there were only 500 citations since 1930 with many years without a single citation. We are further told by Engelbarts (1972) that "Between 1900-1966 he counted 209 entries, most of the articles appearing in Library Journal. There were few theses; the average was one thesis in six and a half years".[49] The situation has not changed much since Gillespie's 1968 study. Associate Professor, Diane K. Thomas, of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, UCLA confirmed this in a recent personal letter to this researcher. According to Thomas (1979) "there has not been a great deal of research published on prison library service in the United States."[50] A quick simple search conducted on DIALOG of the ERIC and LISA data-bases retrieved only 33 citations dated between 1971 and 1979.

However, it is worth noting here that the American Library Association (ALA) in collaboration with various correctional bodies like the American Correctional Association (ACA) have played leading roles in the improvement of library services to people in correctional institutions in the U.S.A. [illegible]

also to intellectual freedom. It is, perhaps, this constitutional recognition which has made it mandatory for people in correctional institutions in the USA to be provided with library and information services.

As a result of the consititutional recognition, therefore, the American Library Association through its division, the Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies (ASCLA), has produced library standards for correctional institutions in the USA. According to ASCLA (1981) the objective of the standards is "to provide a guide for planning, implementation, and evaluation of library services on a continuing basis in correctional institutions responsible for adults".[51] ASCLA (1981) made three basic assumptions about library services to adult offenders which have strengthened the cause of this group, namely: that "[library] [illegible] that "library service equivalent to those available to the public should be made available to all adult offenders in residential facilities", and that "such library service recognizes the specific needs and interests of all adult offenders".[52] There is no [illegible] that the measurement of the attitude of prison officials [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

are considered relevant to this research and could be adopted by the Nigerian Prisons with moderation.

From the salient excerpts of the Library Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions in the USA as shown in Appendix I, one could observe that they are quite laudable and, perhaps, flamboyant especially as they are tagged "basic". A pertinent question that comes to one's mind on going through the standards is: How far are these basic standards adhered to in the USA? This question would keep on re-echoing in one's mind because literature on library services to correctional institutions in USA still frowns at government apathy towards the provison of good library services to incarcerated offenders. If "one New York Prison with 1,600 inmates spent only 7$ for library books during the course of a year",[55] as MacCormick (1970) reported, then the ACCA standards for correctional institutions could be best described as a dream which is yet to come true.

That notwithstanding, this researcher is aware of the difficulty involved in trying to convince individuals and governments to spare funds, which are often inadequate, for the up-keep of offenders. [illegible] considered this point in relation to the general level of service attained by libraries in correctional institutions in the USA, one clearly sees the contentible role played by the American Library Association. It is at a solid standard that [illegible] library services in correctional institutions in the USA though the incessant efforts of the American Correctional Association (ACA) and the ALA. [illegible] the role of library services in the correctional institutions, though there are some deficiencies here and there.

2.5 Prison Libraries in some other selected parts of the world

Apart from Great Britain and the USA, prison libraries exist in most countries of the world in varying degrees. In Scandinavia, for instance, library services are made available to prisoners through the outreach programmes of public and university libraries. Heie (1980) has reported that the School of Librarianship at Oslo organised a course in April 1980 in which it was assessed that "much has been achieved both.... in hospital and prison library services".[56]

In Australia. Schauder (1980) undertook a study of library services for the handicapped people in general. The result of the study was disgusting as we are told that "the general pattern of service to the handicapped was fragmental, uncoordinated, nigardly at its parts, deficient in [illegible]".[57]

In West Germany, it has been reported in Library and Information Science Abstracts (1981)[58] that library services for prisoners and prison officers are organised by the public library and prison authorities. Fiction and recreational [illegible] the most popular reading material among prisoners. There are slight differences in the provision and management of prison libraries in West Germany from one [illegible]. In [illegible] (1978) that:

KASHIM IBRAHIM LIBRARY
AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY
ZARIA, NIGERIA.

> Cooperation between libraries and penal justice in Hamburg began in 1961. Further developments took place in 1976, following the passing of a new law on penal servitude which allows more socialisation and education in prison. The 14 prison libraries, financed by the Hamburg Justice Department, aim to provide educational and recreational literature in easily accessible and attractive rooms.[59]

Library services to prisoners in W. Germany, on the whole, appear to be the most liberal and closest to the ideal compared to what obtains in Great Britain and the United States of America.

Neuquelman (1978) undertook a historical survey of prison libraries in France under the title: "Libraries and reading in a prison environment".[60] The study covered the period 1841 to the liberalisation of the 1970s sketchily, and also examined the current situation. The 3 Lyons prison libraries were studied in greater detail. The results and recommendations of the survey, as reported in Library and Information Science Abstracts (1979) were "..... insufficient funds, rarely direct access, centralisation of book selection in the hands of the Central Library Service for Prisons. Suggested improvements are decentralisation of selection, collaboration with local public libraries, and training of those in charge of the libraries".[61] However, this researcher does not agree with the recommendation that book selection should be decentralised in prison libraries in France, and indeed anywhere at all. Centralisation might have its pros and cons but as far as prison librarianship is concenrened, it is this researcher's candid opinion that it might be the best system of managing prison libaries.

Cameron (1969) supported this view when he stated that in the whole of the United Kingdom, the management of prison libraries is centralised. According to Cameron, the organisation of prison libraries is: ".... something which could follow the pattern in the United Kingdom where all prison libraries are controlled by a librarian in a central prison.... whose duty it is to see that regular exchange of books take place within Prisons throughout the country".[62]

That apart, prison libraries throughout the world, it has been reported by other writers, seem to have a common problem of shortage of funds and personnel. Odekunle (1974) for instance, has asserted that "the investigation of any prison instantly reveals the problem of lack of "fit" between means and stated goal. The prison is neither adequate nor appropriate in human and material resources".[63] Therefore, under such circumstances, decentralisation of prison library resources which would entail more personnel (which would imply more funds) would not be suitable. Prudent management of material and human resources certainly requires fewer qualified and dedicated hands.

Apart from France, Bernsteins (1986) has reported about prison library services in Norway, Sweden and Denmark. According to Bernsteins (1986):

> Until the mid-1970's the development of prison librarianship in Norway paralleled the situation in Great Britain and the United States more closely than in neighbouring Sweden.

> Most prison libraries were initially stocked with donated books purchased expressly for the prisoners. Also, as the emphasis changed from punishment to reformation and rehabilitation, the type of book chosen changed from religious to educational and recreational.[64]

An impressive aspect of prison library service in Norway has been the setting up of guidelines, perhaps similar to what obtains in the USA and the UK. According to Bernsteins (1986):

> Guidelines were also established for size of collection and size of professional staff. Minimum collection size was set at from 1,000 to 3,000 volumes, depending upon the size of the prison population. A formula that considered size of the prison population and circulation rate of books was devised to increase the minimum. Collections are to grow by 8% per year. The size of the professional staff is to be determined by a sliding scale based upon the number of inmates in each institution. Fewer than 30 prisoners require 30% of a position; 31 to 51 prisoners 40%; up to 176 to 200 prisoners, 100% and 251 to 300 prisoners, 150%. The basis for the scale was past experience and normal working hours in Scandinavia. Attempts were also made to run the operation as efficiently as possible, because the customized and specialized services provided to the prisons cost more than normal public library services.[65]

In Sweden, which had 100 prisons and housed 5,392 inmates as at 1st July 1983 as reported by Bernsteins (1986), public libraries are obliged by legislation to provide library services to prisoners. According to Bernsteins:

> In 1949 a commission on public and school libraries reported that prison libraries suffered from inadequate funding, unqualified management, uneven collection development, and out-of-date materials. It proposed that local public libraries be authorised to assume responsibility for prison library activities, which, indeed, became the case in 1958. Under the terms of the 1958 legislation, the National Prison and Probation Administration (NPPA) transferred responsibility for prison library activities to local public libraries.[66]

In Denmark, library services to prisons are also being run by public libraries, as a result of legislation. Bernsteins (1986) has reported that:

> The situation began to change for the better in 1970 when a report issued by the Ministry of Justice recommended that prison libraries be established as departments of the local public or central library, that the prison library book collection be replaced with deposit collections from the public library, and that the subject matter and types of reading materials be expanded to include periodicals, and reference and arts and crafts books. Guidelines and standards were established and in 1972 a pilot project was begun at Horsens Prison (approximately 190 inmates).[67]

So, on the whole, prison library services in other parts of the world appear to be following the example of the USA and the UK. The UK example, in particular, where public libraries are contracted to run prison libraries seems to attract the attention of most of the other countries of the world as examplified by W. Germany, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

2.6. Prison Libraries in Nigeria

The literature about prison libraries in Nigeria per se is hard to come by just as what obtains in other parts of the world as analysed above. In other words, published materials about prison libraries in Nigeria are as scanty as, and even lesser than, those for Great Britain, the USA and other countries of the world. The Nigerianlibrary literature covers mostly university, public and some special libraries, The special libraries are mostly those of industrial organizations.

Apparently, these types of libraries are the most developed ones in Nigeria. The dearth of literature about the prison libraries, which are among the least developed types in Nigeria, might therefore, not be a surprise to anyone familiar with library development in Nigeria. The status of least developed notwithstanding, there is no special reason why librarians should not undertake research into prison libraries in Nigeria. As a matter of fact, a few librarians have conducted research on prison libraries in Nigeria and have even published the results of their investigations in learned journals.

Prison libraries are said to have been in operation in Nigeria as far back as 1953, when the Kakuri Prison Library was set up in Kaduna. According to Gbadamosi (1978) the Kakuri Prison Library was the first to be set up in Nigeria and it was from there that "books and other educational materials were distributed to other prison libraries".[68] This researcher found out that the Kakuri Prison Camp Library was not the first as stated by Gbadamosi (1978). In the first place, the library was opened in 1956 when the first set of inmates also moved into the KPC. In the second place, Gbadamosi's contention that the Kakuri Prison Library was a satellite for all the other prison libraries in Nigeria located in places like Warri, Kwale, Onitsha, Aba, Calabar, Abeokuta and Lagos is highly questionable. This researcher's findings about this issue will be found in Chapter Five.

With the creation of states in Nigeria in 1967 and 1976, more prison libraries were set up, at least one in each state capital city. There is, of course, evidence to support the view that most prisons in Nigeria have libraries. The only snag about the prison libraries in Nigeria is that both in content, size, quality and infrastructure, they do not merit the name 'library'. Gbadamosi (1978) confirmed this in his study when he said that "There are of course other prisons in Nigeria with libraries even though they may be small."[69]

Awolowo (1985) also confirmed the existence of libraries in Nigerian prisons, particularly at Calabar prison when he wrote that "After that, a game of draughts or 'whot' with G.C. Enuife in the prison library, and then, back to the spacious verandah of my cells, and to study".[70]

Awolowo (1985), who must have been disappointed with the structure, content and physical appearance of Nigerian Prison Libraries, made a comical remark about one of them (the Ikoyi Prison Library) that "The room for interviewing visitors was about six feet by four feet. It also served as the prison library with old, wretched and tattered books. It was very untidy".[71]

Despite Awolowo's apt description of Ikoyi Prison Library, it is worth mentioning that a lot of water must have passed under the bridge since his arrival there on 12th September, 1963. In other words, within a period of over two decades, a lot of improvements must have taken place at Ikoyi Prison Library and indeed in other prison libraries in Nigeria. It has been reported recently in the Nigeria Prisons Service Annual Report (1981), for instance, that "The central library

located at the Prisons Headquarters, Ikoyi was the largest of them all with a total of 2,800 books in stock. The books covered various disciplines and included journals, magazines, and periodicals."[72]

Apart from the Ikoyi Central Library, books were bought for many other existing prison libraries, the annual report further stated. New prison libraries were also established in various prisons throughout Nigeria. All these facts have been confirmed by the Nigeria Prisons Service Annual Report (1981) which said that:

> Funds were made available for the purchase of more books for forty-two existing libraries and for the establishment of new ones in prisons where non existed. New libraries were established in the following prisons: Agbor, Argungu, Azare, Biu, Badagry, Borstal Institution - Kaduri, Bama, Goron Dutse, Birnin Kebbi, Degema, Gumel, Idah, Ikom, Ile-Ife, Ilaro, Jimeta, Katsina, Katangora, Kabba, Lafia, Okigwe, Ogoja, Oyo, Pankshin, Sapele, Shagamu and Umuahia.[73]

The Nigeria Yearbook (1984) has given a scanty information about the Nigeria Prisons Service. One would have expected such a major reference work to contain statistical information about the number of prisons and prison libraries in Nigeria as well as the distribution of inmates. What we have is a mere mention that "Prison libraries are stocked with text books and novels for prisoners' use".[74]

Even though the Nigerian Prisons have some library facilities as confirmed by Chief Obafemi Awolowo, there are other ex-prisoners who have made noteworthy contributions about the usage of these facilities. Soyinka (1972) has alleged that the Nigerian prison officials at Lagos and Kaduna prisons refused to allow him access to many books that were sent to him by friends. According to Soyinka "at the beginning such

contributions were brusquely returned.... afterwards they were simply left to gather dust and cobwebs in Lagos and Kaduna prison offices".[75] Soyinka also reported that there was no proper library at Kirikiri prison in 1967 when he was there. Soyinka (1972) however confirmed that he was allowed to read the few books that were on a shelf in the Superintendent's office stating that:

> I settled down into the monotony or Kirikiri which had itself settled down to a routine of read-stroll-read-eat-read-sleep.... Books? Mainly cheap novels on a little shelf in the superintendent's office. There was no proper library. I asked if books could be obtained for me from the main city library but the incident of the hospital had in the end only caused tighter strictures on the detainees in our prison.[76]

Dr Tai Solarin, a social critic, in an interview with the African Concord (1987) was reported to have said that "life in Nigerian prisons can be 'madly monotonous'. He said that in his last sojourn in the prisons, he suffered total immobility because he was not allowed to read books contrary to his habit".[77]

Sanwo (1985), however, reported that "while in detention, Haroun Adamu said that he read a number of bboks like 'The Man Died', 'Gulaq Achipelago', 'My March Through Prison', 'Fugitive Offender', etc."[78] Fela Anikulapo Kuti (an ex-prisoner) on the other hand bluntly 'refused to read"[79] as reported by Newswatch (1986). On the whole, it would appear as if the Nigerian Prison Officials are not obliged to allow prisoners access to library and information resources - it all depends on the goodwill of the official in charge.

As mentioned earlier on in the opening part of this section (i.e. 2.6: Prison Libraries in Nigeria), some research has been undertaken by librarians on library services to

prisoners. Prominent among these few researches is that of Atinmo (1979) and (1983) in which she evaluated the extent of public and school library services to the handicapped in Nigeria. Atinmo (1979) observed that "..... there exists some vacuum in the provison of education materials for these people, critical among these is the lack of adequate library and other related facilities".[80]

The above observation is valid for prisoners also, although Atinmo was referring specifically to the blind. The Federal Government of Nigeria has made commendable efforts at educating and training prisoners in various trades but library facilities which should effectively support the educational and industrial training programmes are grossly inadequate.

Apart from supporting the educational and industrial training programmes carried out in prisons, there is need for information to penetrate the physical barriers of the disadvantaged people like the prisoners. As Atinmo (1979) said, "Not only is it necessary that ideas and information penetrate the barriers of despair and apathy in which the physically handicapped find themselves, but also opportunities for self-fulfilment must be provided."[81]

Prisoners, it must be emphasized, are socially and even 'physically' handicapped (or disadvantaged) in a sense, because their freedom of movement is systematically controlled by law and so they find themselves in abject despair. Prison libraries would therefore go a long way in trying to cut off these social and 'physical' barriers through the regular provison of books, journals, newspapers and other forms of media.

That apart, it is a challenge to professional librarians to see that books are accessible to all members of the community. As Ipaye (1983) said with reference to the handicapped in general, "The library profession has very specific obligations to this large segment of the population to supply them with special materials and services".[82]

Other writers who have carried out a community survey of the prison population have found library services to be quite feasible. Thompson (1978), for instance, stated that "No other community consists of active people with so much time on their hands; in no community is there greater need for the opportunity to read a wide and inviting selection of books".[83]

Atinmo in her study also opined that Nigerian librarians should abandon their conservative attitude of library service and try to be pragmatic by extending library services to the handicapped. According to Atinmo (1979):

> First and foremost, librarians in this country should be broadening their concept of library service. Our task is to provide a relevant and meaningful library service to the public. Therefore we must be able to identify groups within the society that need to be reached. The patients in hospitals, prisoners, the handicapped in schools/institutions are easily defined, and once identified, can be easily served.[84]

However, Atinmo's study, though one of the best about library services to the handicapped in Nigeria, did not cover the attitudes of prison officials and prison inmates toward the provison and usage of prison library and information resources, which this study intends to cover. This could be inferred from the report of her study, Atinmo (1979),

where she said that "the need of the handicapped library-wise was not determined before library service to them was started. Therefore it is not possible to know whether these groups have their library needs fulfilled or they are forced to accept what is offered."[85] This study of the attitudes of prison officials and inmates toward the provision and usage of library and information resources which is aimed at determining the needs of prison officials and inmates is therefore appropriate and timely.

Apart from Atinmo and Ipaye, Ojo (1983) also conducted a study based on library services to the handicapped, with special emphasis on Nigeria. Ojo identified four categories of handicapped people in Nigeria as follows:

(i) The physically handicapped - blind, deaf, dumb and hospital patients.

(ii) The mentally handicapped - those in mental homes.

(iii) The socially handicapped - the institutionalised e.g. prisoners, aged and those in remand homes.

(iv) The educationally handicapped - the functional illiterates.

A critical examination of the Nigerian population would reveal more categories or groups of handicapped people. Women, for instance, are culturally and religiously handicapped in Nigeria. Islam, for example, which is one of the predominant religions in Nigeria compels married women to remain in purdah. In such a way, therefore, some women could be said to be handicapped in Nigeria and elsewhere.

Be that as it may, Ojo (1983) has contended that librarians are now beginning to pay attention to the issue of library services to the handicapped people. According to Ojo (1983):

> Librarians and others in the society have discovered a new level of social conscience. Attention is now being paid to the handicapped, the aged, the institutionalised, the shut-in-people who cannot come to the library either because they are literally locked up in mental hospitals and prisons, or because they are just as actually locked into their own immediate environments by physical or mental disabilities.[86]

This change of social conscience has resulted in a series of state, national and international enactments to justify the provision of library services to the disadvantaged. However, Ojo was not sure about the efficacy of these pronouncements. Ojo (1983) compared the government statement that the "prime objective of the Nigerian Prisons Services (NPS) is not to punish offenders as such, but to rehabilitate and reform them, so as to enable them to become non-defiant, useful citizens", with Wole Soyinka's experiences in prison as exemplified by the contents of "The Man Died" (Soyinka's book) and concluded that "terror not therapy, is the name of the game".[87]

After delving into the inaccuracies of prison statistics, Ojo finally divulged the main objective of his study by asking the pertinent research question: "What roles are public libraries and/or prison libraries playing to help prisoners find themselves?"

Ojo answered the research question stated above by sending questionnaires to public libraries and prison establishments in Nigeria. After he analysed the data collected, Ojo (1983) came up with the following findings:

> From the responses received, it is evident that library services to prisoners, if they existed at all, were caught up in complete isolation and neglect. In fact, being at the lower end of the priority totem pole, they often represented the very worst in the total array of feeble services available to the troubled.[88]

On the whole, Ojo's study could be said to be one of the best so far undertaken in prison librarianship in Nigeria. However, just like that of Atinmo (1979), Ojo only knocked at the door of the issue, but did not open it. For instance, Ojo found out that "library services to prisoners, if they existed at all, were caught up in complete isolation and neglect", but failed to tell us the human factors involved, other than that of being at the lower end of the priority totem pole. This study therefore would make serious attempts to find out the human factors that might have caused the said situation, by sampling the attitudes of prison officials and inmates toward the provision and usage of library and information resources.

Another significant writing about the Nigerian Prison Libraries is that of Onwuka (1977). Onwuka began his write up with a justification of imprisonment. According to him all sorts of people are sent into prison as a result of social misconduct, opposing political ideology and the fact that government has a duty to protect the interests of law-abiding citizens. According to Onwuka (1977).

> The inmates of the prison - including those in detention camps and borstal institutions - are people who as a result of violent and different political misdemeanour together with the fact that it is the responsibility of the government to rid the society of security risks and undesirables have to be compulsorily confined.[89]

Onwuka apparently forgot, as could be inferred from the above quotation, that in most cases it is due to the failure of the government to satisfy the needs of some members of the

society that crimes are committed. This contention has been postulated by other writers like Short (1979) who said that "The prison system, therefore, has become the repository of the failures of our social system - of education, housing, religion, mental care, all of which fail to treat or help the thousands of inadequate personalities in our midst."[90]

However, what Onwuka (1977) advanced as the objectives of modern imprisonment seems to agree with the opinion of most of the 20th century writers on the same issue. According to Onwuka, prison inmates in Nigeria are made up of men and women of different age groups, the lowest age group being the above seventeens. Thus, "Once in prison they are to be corrected so that on discharge they will again become good citizens. For this reason the prison authority provides them with both educational and recreational facilities".[91]

Onwuka went on to say that provision has been made in the Nigerian prison regulations for the establishment of libraries in each prison, as well as for the education of all classes of prisoners. From Onwuka's (1977) assertion, therefore, the provision of libraries in prisons should be a statutory issue and not a matter of privilege. This contention is vindicted by the statement that "In the prison regulations it is categorically stated that there will be in all the prison establishments, teachers whose duties shall be to organise and carry on adult literary course for all classes of prisoners. It is further stated that "there shall be established libraries in there prisons".[92] But this researcher found out to the contrary that it is the N.P.S. "Standing Orders 1961" that have provision for library services in Nigerian prisons and not the "Prison Regulations" or the "Prison Decree No. 9, 1972". The issue of library provision in the Nigerian prisons is therefore not a statutory one as such.

Onwuka confirmed in his report that the Nigerian Government has complied with the prison regulations, somehow, with regards to the provision of libraries but decried the gross shortage of trained librarians. Onwuka (1977) said that:

> Apart from one librarian and some books at Kirikiri, it does not seem there is any other prison having books and a librarian. Rather than that the prison teacher with a few classroom texts locked up in his drawers, acts as the librarian. In his absence, the welfare worker takes over. A teacher or a welfare officer without any knowledge of librarianship can neither organize nor run a library. Certainly he cannot advice on policies and cannot influence book selection. Therefore, the benefits that otherwise would be derivable from such libraries are lost.[93]

Onwuka's hue and cry about the poor staffing conditions of the Nigerian prison libraries is professionally valid. Most professional librarians have asserted that any library at all is juged wrongly or rightly by the quality of staff operating the service. Georgi (1975), for instance, has contended that: "A good staff is a good library".[94]

Apart from the prison warders, and superintendents, the staff of the prisons is made up of various professional groups like the nurses, engineers, doctors, lawyers, technicians, tradesmen and social workers whom the prison library needs to cater for. There is vital need for these categories of prison staff to read and continue reading not only to keep abreast of knowledge generally but also to refresh their memories about the techniques of their various jobs. Thus, as Onwuka (1977) said:

> If people are taught to read, they go on reading otherwise they forget. The library, therefore, will provide books for continuous reading to improve their efficiency at work, to learn new techniques in prison management and to recreate and give pleasure to them. In short, it will provide them that subtle disposition that is needed in the staff to cope with ever challenging nature of prison administration.[95]

As for the prison inmates, Onwuka was of the opinion that they will benefit greatly from the services of a good prison library especially in assiting them to prepare for various examinations in order to fulfil the objectives of imprisonment. According to Onwuka (1977):

> The prisoners, on the other hand can be grouped into three main classes. They are: (1) the educated who include graduates, professionals and those who have had general education up to the General Certificate of Education and its equivalent. Members of this group are already used to reading and know the importance of reading: (2) the semi-literates comprising those who have read up to the First School Leaving Certificate or those who have had some vocational training in some trade; and, (3) the illiterates. These different classes of literacy result in different attitude to books, different thinking and interests, and different social status attained before confinement [96]

From the foregoing, the appropriateness of the title and content of this attitude research can no longer be over-stressed. Different levels of education (or literacy as Onwuka put it) are bound to affect the attitudes of prisoners towards books and reading genrally. This claim and similar others embodied in the research design, would be put to test in live situtations in the Nigerian prisons and the results analysed and reported.

However, in comparison with the situation in other parts of the world, particularly Great Britain and the USA, the Nigerian Prisons Library service leaves much to be desired. It is no exaggeration to say that the Nigerian Prisons Library Service is nothing to write home about. This is largely due to the negligence of Nigerian librarians, Library Schools and the Nigerian Library Association (NLA) who should have pressurized the Federal Government of Nigeria to improve and standardize

prison library and information services. Ogunsheye (1978) had identified four groups of people within the African society that need library and information services urgently, namely:

1. The needs of the adult illiterate rural or urban industrial communities which require library and remedial education to make them function effectively in modern societies.
2. The needs of the school population for information not yet met by books which require the availability of audio-visual materials.
3. The needs of the government and statutory board personnel for planning and decision making information.
4. The needs of the academic and scientific research community.[97]

It is glaring from Ogunsheye's list that she has left out the needs of disadvantaged groups of people like prisoners, hospital patients and other socially and physically handicapped people who constitute a significant number within the African population, especially in Nigeria. This researcher is of the view that the fifth group, namely:

5. The needs of disadvantaged groups like prisoners, hospital patients, women in purdah, and other socially and physically handicapped people,

should be recognized and added to Ogunsheye's list and be adequately provided with library and information resources.

As Ochai (1987) rightly pointed out:

> Library education should equip students with the necessary skills to identify society's information need. This would entail the ability to conduct surveys throughout the community to collect demographic information (age, socio-economic status, educational background); what types of community activities are available, what problems exist in the community and their perceived causes, what new developments are in the community and the problems they may cause, etc.[98]

From what Ochai said as quoted above, the worthwhileness of the task this researcher has undertaken in measuring the attitudes of prison officials and inmates toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons with the objective of providing better library and information services to this rather neglected, but very important, groups of people within the society, could be clearly vindicated.

Other reasons for the neglect of prison librarianship in Nigeria are that the Nigeria Prisons Department seems to consider the provision and usage of library and information resources in prisons as a privilege rather than a right; the Nigeria Prisons Department also seems to mix up freedom of movement with intellectual freedom; and lack of standards has also contributed to the sad situation. All these issues would be expatiated upon in turn below.

That Nigerian librarians are not pragmatic in their concept and practice of librarianship has been observed by Atinmo (1979) who said that "first and foremost, librarians in this country should be broadening their concept of [illegible] service". Librarians in Nigeria have not demonstrated their ability and commitment to the complete execution of Ranganathan's Five Laws

of Library Science as stated in the Encyclopaedia of Library and Information Science (1978)[100] thus:

1. Books are for use
2. Every reader, his book
3. Every book, its reader
4. Save the time of the reader
5. A library is a growing organisation.

If Nigerian librarians were committed to the complete execution of the above laws, library services should have flourished at all levels in Nigeria. But what is obtainable at the time of this research, is a concentration of services to the privileged few found in universities, urban towns and some post secondary institutions of learning. The less privileged, the disadvantaged and the majority of rural dwellers have been totally neglected. Most librarians are not willing to serve in disadvantaged institutions like prisons, and in rural areas. There is a great need for a change of attitude by Nigerian Librarians. Otherwise, compared to their counterparts in Great Britain, the USA and other parts of the world, Nigerian librarians are far behind as far as library services to disadvantaged groups, like the prisoners, are concerned. In the USA for instance, librarians are happily engaged in library services in correctional institutions. Suvak (1978), a fresh graduate from a library school "accepted the task of organizing a library in a new state prison".[101] It is also on record in the Encyclopaedia of Library and Information Science (1978) that "a trained librarian at San Quentin discarded 20,000 out-of-date, poor-condition, and unsuitable titles from that collection".[102] But in Nigeria, Onwuka (1977) has reported that "apart from one librarian and some books at Kirikiri it does not seem there is

any other prison having books and a librarian".[103] The point which Onwuka made about the lack of trained librarians in Nigerian prisons is valid even at the time of this research (1987) but it is not true that there is no other prison library in Nigeria, apart from Kirikiri Prison. The Nigeria Prisons Service Annual Report (1981) has reported that "There were altogether a total of 32 large prison libraries and 13 medium ones.... The central library located at the Prisons Headquarters, Ikoyi was the largest of them all with a total of 2,800 books in stock."[104]

Since Nigerian librarians seem to have a negative attitude towards library services to the disadvantaged groups, like prisoners, the NLA, as a group has a similar attitude. While as in Great Britain and the USA, Prison Libraries Groups have been formed out of the main Library Associations, in Nigeria there is no such thing. Of course, the fault lies in the nature of the NLA itself. Whereas in the USA and Great Britain, the Library Associations have constitutional recognition, in Nigeria the NLA has no 'locus standi'. This question of legal status has been the dorminant problem of the NLA as emphasized by Dipeolu (1976) and Aguolu(1976). Until this legal status problem is solved, the NLA cannot be expected to function as the LA or the ALA. It is also as a result of this legal handicap that the NLA cannot accredit library schools, library establishments and produce as well as enforce standards of practice in Nigeria in line with what obtains in the USA and UK.

That the Nigerian Prisons Department seems to mix up the freedom of movement with intellectual freedom could be substantiated from the hues and cries of prisoners about the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian Prisons. Ex-prisoners like the late Chief Obafemi Awolowo had to invoke court orders before they were allowed to have access to library and information resources. Other detainees like Professor Wole Soyinka and Dr Tai Solarin were deliberately denied access to library and information resources by prison officials. The Nigerian Prison Officials apparently have obsolete ideas about the concept of imprisonment. They erroneously consider the imprisonment of a person as akin to the imprisonment of the mind as was the case in the 19th century. Unless these obsolete ideas are obliterated through research, such as this one, the modern objectives of imprisonment would not be attained in Nigeria. As Womboh (1985) said:

> It should be clear to both the Federal as well as State Governments and particularly the Prisons Department that library services to prisoners in Nigeria is a matter of right and not a privilege. If the current high rate of crime in Nigeria is to be alleviated or abolished, we should explore all the avenues at our disposal to prevent it..... one of the most effective ways of preventing crime is not by firing squad but by taming the confirmed criminals. One of the most effective ways of taming a criminal (or any animal for that matter) is to make his new environment similar to his natural habitat. So, prisoners should be allowed to enjoy the type of library services available to free citizens of Nigeria, as a matter of right and not as a privilege, as is being practiced today.[105]

2.7 The attitudes of prison officials towards prisoners

Attitudes have been discovered by sociologists to be responsible for a person's behaviour toward another person. That apart it is widely accepted that the way and manner a person perceives an object or another person determines, to a large extent, the amount of care and importance he attaches to the object. Oskamp, 'opere citato', has conceded that: "An attitude can be considered the cause of a person's behaviour toward another person or an object". In the context of this research therefore, the attitudes of prison officials toward prisoners could be responsible for the way in which prison regulations are applied to prisoners. It is the contention of this researcher that the way prison officials treat the prisoners, the amount and type of privileges allowed prisoners has a lot of bearing with the way the officials perceive the status of prisoners whithin the society. This statement is one of the hypotheses which the study seeks to substantiate. A positive attitude from prison officials towards prisoners would entail a favourable treatment of prisoners especially by allowing them free access to library facilities and to the exercise of other rights provided by law.

From the researcher's literature searches, it has been discovered that most prison officials have a very poor attitude towards prisoners. Awolowo (1985) narrated his ordeal at Broad Street Prison where a prison official bluntly refused to allow him to enjoy prison facilities provided for by law. According to Awolowo (1985):

> The facilities were provided on the advice of the Court. But not until I had made repeated representations which were repeatedly opposed by the DPP, Mr. B.A. Adedipe. He was of the opinion that I was not entitled to these rudimentary necessities. He urged that I should realise that there was no VIP treatment in prison: all prisoners were equal.[106]

From the above quotation it could be inferred that the refusal of the prison officials to allow prisoners to enjoy prison facilities is illegal and only based on a personal selfish attitude towards prisoners. Prison officials' poor attitudes towards prisoners has been responsible, in most cases, to the prison upheavals and violent clashes between inmates and officials. Awolowo (1985) confirmed the causes of some of these clashes thus: "But some of my colleagues were not so passive. Sometimes they clashed with prison officials or warders over some inconsequential rights which they claimed".[107]

Why the prison officials wouldn't allow prisoners to enjoy the rights provided by law is one of the mysteries of the prison world. Most prison officials, for instance, have nurtured the opinion that the inmates are unnecessarily hostile to them (officials) through no fault of theirs. Awolowo (1985) reported that:

> One Assistant Chief Warder, in exasperation, likened my men to a fowl. Said he, 'The fown (fowl) when dey kin am finish and cut am, e nor complain; but when e get for fry pan for fire finish, e begin kick, e begin make noise - param-param - kara kara - nike dat.' He would then twist his arms and legs to demonstrate. This was how my men were behaving. The prime Minister ordered them to be imprisoned. They did not kick when he did. But when they came to prison they begin to kick against prison officers and warders.[108]

Other researchers have concluded that the poor attitude of prison officials towards prisoners has been caused by the poor conditions of service, staff conflict and lack of teamwork.

That notwithstanding, most ex-prisoners have decried the attitudes of prison officials towards inmates. Sanwo (1985) quoted Haroun Adamu (an ex-detainee) as having opined that, "the prison authorities are made up of people of diverse views on issues of how to handle detainees."[109] Fela Anikulapo Kuti (an ex-prisoner) is of the opinion that the attitudes of prison officials towards inmates are not only humiliating but also dehumanising and amount to the attitude of tin gods on earth. According to Newswatch (1986) 'Fela' said that:

> When I got to the door of the DSP's Office, the warder said I should remove my slippers before I enter the office. I've been entering this office, I no dey commot slippers before. To commot slippers enter government office self, I never hear am before. So which humiliation does this man want to give me to say I commot slippers?[110]

Fela was also of the opinion that prison officials take prisoners for granted no matter their (inmates) social position before imprisonment. This type of attitude contributes in no small measure to the constant clashes between officials and inmates. Fela was reported by Newswatch (1986) to have said that "when you are trying to be good in this country, they spoil you. If you dey nice, cool,

they take it for stupidity. That is police, soldier and warder mentality be that."[111] Awolowo (1985) though he was humiliated in prison by different prison officials who refused to allow him to sit down before interrogation and who told him that there was no VIP treatment in prison, however had this to say about the attitudes of some prison officials: "Whilst, by itself, prison life was dull and cheerless, there were gems of humanity among prison officers and warders.[112]

While this researcher is not holding brief for prison officials in Nigeria, it might be fair to say that the attitude of prison officials is not peculiar to Nigeria. Prison officials throughout the world seem to have a unique attitude toward prisoners. Kaunda (1964) in far away East Africa, for instance, has said that "Warders have a way of putting their worst personal enemies among prisoners in some pretty sticky spots"[113] Also, concerning the use of library and information resources by prisoners, the prison officials seem to have a unique attitude in most countries of the world. Mwase (1967) has reported that in Malawi prisoners are "given limited liberty to read or write somethin".[114] Kaunda (1964) has on the contrary praised prison officials who were kind grant prisoners extra time to read. According to Kaunda: "We did a tremendous amount of reading in prison . We made a special application to have extra hours for reading, and the senior superintendent was kind enough to allow us an extra hour".[115] Azikiwe (1977) seems to imply that by depriving

anyone access to books and other library and information resources life could become dreary. Azikiwe lamented the effect of the loss of his books during the Nigerian Civil War (1967-1970) saying:

"Dreary life
Now confronts me
For my books are gone."[116]

Perhaps it would be necessary to explain that prison officials' doggedness towards inmates is caused by the very nature of the oppressive regimes that characterise most countries of the world. As Freire (1968) said, "Dehumanization, although a concrete historical fact, is not a given destiny but the result of an unjust order that engenders violence in the oppressors, which in turn dehumanizes the oppressed".[117] Therefore, the sad situation of prisoners, the inhuman attitudes of prison officials, who are seen by the inmates as agents of the oppressors, would ever remain unless the oppressed rise up to fight the system and liberate themselves. It needs to be pointed out that it is not only those who find themselves physically locked up that are imprisoned, most of the people who are outside these physical barriers are still barred socially, economically and politically. As Freire (1968) said, no amount of "false generosity"[118] from the Oppressors would remedy the situation. The situation in prisons would ever remain as the symbol of an unjust social order that pays only lip-service to the rehabilitational philosophy of imprisonment. Sir Winston Churchill was quoted by Grupp (1971) to have said that "what is done to the criminal is a very accurate index to the quality of any civilization".[119]

2.8 THE ATTITUDES OF PRISON INMATES TOWARDS PRISON OFFICIALS

Anyone who has read deep into the literature on prisons would agree with this researcher that prisoners righly or wrongly view prison officials as hired agents of oppression. Perhaps there are a few who religiously feel guilty of the offence for which they are incarcerated who might not look at prison officials that way. But the majority of prisoners consider themselves as victims of an oppressive system and therefore logically consider prison officials as people hired to perpetuate the system. Such group of prisoners are referred to by modern penologists as 'political prisoners'. As Brody (1974) said:

> When modern penologists talk about political prisoners, they do not mean people incarcerated for treason. Instead, they are concerned about prisoners who define their incarceration as a political crime against them by the state, even though they may have been found guilty of murder or robbery. Such men are not open to rehabilitation programmes and can be very disruptive in the prisoner population.[120]

So from what Brody (1974) said as quoted above, one could easily observe that there are many prisoners, particularly in developing countries where social and economic injustice abound, who consider themselves as 'political prisoners'. This researcher considers this as the root cause of the negative attitudes of prisoners toward prison officials. These groups of prisoners, who are unable to retaliate the 'political crime' the state has committed against them due to their incarceration, quickly find the prison officials easy prey. Under such circumstances, any effort that the prison officials do, it is often rebuffed by the prisoners. Awolowo (1985)[121] testified

that one Assistant Chief Warder complained bitterly about the unfair negative attitude of 'political prisoners' towards prison officials.

As stated earlier on, this type of negative attitude of inmates towards prison officials might be right or wrong depending on the view-point of the two sides in the conflict and even from the view-point of observers. The prisoners might be right to look at prison officials as agents of oppression and therefore consider them (prison officials) as part of the oppressive system against them (inmates). But the prisoners might be wrong to hold such a negative attitude in a situation where the prison officials consider themselves as not necessarily agents of oppression and not necessarily part of the oppressive system. Under such a stalemate, it would be difficult for one group to agree and accept the view-point of the other. Only unbiased research findings, like the one to be found in this research, could alleviate the situation and find lasting solutions based on empirical evidence.

Be that as it may, this researcher, honestly and without any prejudice, is of the opinion that prison officials are victims of circumstances. These circumstances, in the opinion of the researcher, are beyond the control of the prison officials because they have to perform their duties in order to earn decent living. Therefore, if in the process of performing their official duties, without fear or favour as expected of them, they fall prey to political prisoners or any prisoner at all, then they (prison officials) could be exonerated. But where the reverse is the case, the researcher is of the opinion that the prison officials

should be condemned for perpetuating an obnoxious oppressive system by the use of repressive measures in the prisons. Prisoners, though it might be difficult to convince the die hards, who hold negative attitude towards prison officials despite their best performance, should be made to realize the constraints and regulations under which the prisons function. This could be done by disseminating useful information to the prisoners on such issues like prisoners' rights, amount voted for feeding and other supplies for the year, the cost of meals served, the prevailing economic situation in the country, and so forth.

Having given the root cause and the solutions to the negative attitudes of inmates towards prison officials, it might be appropriate, at this juncture, to give some examples of recorded attitudes of inmates towards prison officials. Bowker (1978) has reported that "Wheeler found a direct prisonization effect, with the men becoming more anti-staff the longer they were incarcerated".[122] The implication of the finding reported by Bowker (1978) is that the longer the prisoner stays in prison the more anti-staff he tends to be. This finding seems to give us another factor that might lead to negative attitudes of inmates toward prison officials. This researcher finds it unscientific to comment on this prisonization factor because the findings of social researches cannot be universally applied. In other words, a research conducted on another group of long-term prisoners might not have the same correlation. However, the relevant comment to be made in this connection is that prison officials cannot be held responsible for the prisonization effect on

prisoners. The reason is obvious as prison officials do not determine the lengths of incarceration. The various prison sentences are passed by judges and the prison officials have no way of influencing the lengths of those sentences. Nevertheless, length of stay in prison has been included as an independent variable in this research in order to enable the researcher to comment more scientifically on the prisonization effect factor propounded by Bowker.

Apart from the prisonization effect, Bowker (1978) also found out that the age of prisoners could affect their attitudes toward prison officials. This is why this researcher has included age of inmates as an independent variable in the research design because as Bowker said, "negative attitudes were lowest among the women at Purdy, higher among young men at Monroe, higher still among young and older men mixed at Shelton, and highest at Walla Walla, where the oldest and most serious offenders were housed."[123] Again, just as in the prisonization effect variable, prison officials may not be liable for the negative attitudes of inmates towards them (prison officials) on account of their (inmates) ages. Nevertheless, this independent variable (age) would be tested in this research in order to assess the situation in Nigerian prisons as it is likely to differ from the American one reported by Bowker.

Apart from the findings of Brody and Bowker, reviewed above, there are some objective ex-convicts and ex-detainees who have reported, [illegible], about the attitudes of prison inmates. Prominent among [illegible] ex-convicts is Awolowo (1980) who said [illegible] "the vast majority of the inmates are [illegible] in body and mind".[124]

It could be inferred from what Awolowo said that a prisoner who has a rough mind is likely to have a negative attitude towards the prison officials.

Be that as it may, it has been recently reported by the African Concord (1987) that "some prisoners allege (sic) that corrupt prison officials steal foodstuff meant for them (prisoners) and then turn round to shout that government does not provide adequate funds for prisoners' welfare".[125]

The implication of this unproven, but nonetheless very serious allegation particularly in the context of this research is that such an allegation would continually breed negative attitudes of prisoners towards the prison officials, unless it is proved to the contrary. Again such an unhealthy situation where the prisoners lose confidence in the prison officials is liable to cause considerable discontent amongst prisoners resulting not only in negative attitudes but also in prison revolts. A case in point is the recent Benin City Prison uprising (perhaps the greatest in Nigerian prison history) which resulted in the death of many inmates as reported by the African Concord (1987)[126].

Perhaps, one of the lessons to be learnt from the fatal Benin City Prison revolt, which is relevant to the theoretical formulations of this research, is that if the prisoners had been furnished with adequate and accurate information concerning the constraints of whatever that led to the uprising, the unfortunate incident could have been averted. It is this lack of information in prisons, in the researcher's view, that is a potential source of prison unrest resulting in negative attitudes of inmates towards prison officials. The provision of adequate and up-to-date library and information resources in prisons as well

as allowing inmates realistic access to the resources would go a long way in cooling tempers.

From the foregoing review of literature, it could be seen that a 'prima facie' case of negative attitude by inmates towards prison officials has been established and the possible factors precipitating those attitudes have also been stated and explained. However, in order to be more specific about the categories of inmates, it is necessary to state that redecivists (re-offenders) have been found to possess a more hostile attitude towards prison officials. In a research conducted in Great Britain, in some of the largest prisons in that country, Gunn, and others (1978) discovered that"....the re-offenders had... a more hostile attitude to prison officers."[127]

Another possible cause of prisoners' negative attitudes toward prison officials might be found in the educational and socio-economic disparity between prisoners and officials. The Nigerian prisons, of late, have had an influx of highly educated people - mostly politicians - who might tend to look down on the prison officials, most of whom have low standard of education. That apart, the pre-incarceration socio-economic positions of an appreciable number of prisoners in Nigeria at the time of this research seems to be higher than that of most prison officials. This situation is liable to cause friction resulting in negative attitudes to prison officials. As Cameron (1969) said:

> If the warder is to be able to help the prisoner, he must at least be on the same level of intelligence as the prisoner. It is therefore, imperative that the standard of the personnel must be improved... Even where he has received his basic training, it is futile to expect a warder with a Standard VI level of intelligence and maturity to fulfil these roles.[128]

Even though the average educational standard of the warders has improved greatly since Cameron (1969) wrote, it is yet to reach the optimum.

2.9: THE ATTITUDES OF PRISON INMATES TOWARD THE USAGE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION RESOURCES IN PRISON

Since the introduction of the modern concept of imprisonment, prisoners have demonstrated positive attitudes towards the usage of library and information resources in prisons. Even in the biblical world, St. Paul the Apostle, is reported to have engaged himself full-time in reading and writing while he was in prison. According to Onabamiro (1977) "One of the paradoxes of history is that if Paul had not been put in prison, Christianity might have remained a religion without literature!"[129] There are also many other books, including one of the world's famous classics, that were written by prisoners. Such classics like 'Don Quixote', by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, Homer's 'Iliad', the 'Pilgrim's Progress' by John Bunyam, the 'Ballad of Reading Goal' by Oscar Wilde were all composed while their authors were serving prison terms. Pandit Jawaharial Nehru of India also wrote two books, 'Glimpses of World History', and 'The Discovery of India' while he was in prison. Lord Bertrand Russel also wrote 'The Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy' inside a prison cell.

Many famous prisoners have testified that the prison institution is very lucrative for literary activities. Onabamiro (1977) quoted Bertrand Russel as saying that "I found prison in many ways quite aggreable. I had no engagements, no difficult decisions to make, no fear of callers, no interruptions to my work. I read enormously, I wrote a book 'The Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy' and began the work for the 'Analysis of the Mind' ".[130]

Onwuka (1977) analysed the prison population in Nigeria and found out that it is composed of "different classes of literacy (with) different attitude to books, different thinking and interests and different social status attained before confinement."[131] According to Onwuka, there are basically three classes of literacy in the prison population made up of the following:

1. the educated who include graduates, professionals and those who have had general education up to the General Certificate of Education and its equivalent. Members of this group are already used to reading and know the importance of reading.
2. the semi-literates comprising those who have read up to the First School Leaving Certificate or those who have had some vocational training in some trade; and
3. the illiterates.

Therefore, it is incumbent to the Nigerian Prisons Department to provide library and information resources to cater for the intellectual and vocational needs of these classes of prisoners. To deny these classes of people access to library and information resources would amount to denying them their fundamental human right which, though they are incarcerated, are still entitled to it under the Nigerian Constitution.

Many prisoners throughout the world have expressed their yearnings towards reading and many have benefitted from the use of prison library and information resources. Smith (1981) has reported that Robert Mugabe, of Zimbabwe "devoured books at such an amazing rate",[132] that for the 11 years that he was in prison he was able to acquire chains of university degrees. Robert Mugabe's interest in reading was so insatiable that Smith (1981) remarked that "it was the first time that I witnessed a person turning the nights into days. Mugabe would read and type throughout the night".[133] Plumbe (1986), a retired British Librarian, in a personal letter to this researcher said that "Mugabe worked for degrees... as a result of his long detention he now has seven".[134] Plumbe also disclosed that President Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya "certainly read avidly when his brandy supply was cut off in jail".[135]

In Nigeria, it is on record that the late Chief Obafemi Awolowo read voraciously while he was in prison. As the prison library and information resources were scanty, Awolowo (1985) said:

> From my library in Ibadan, I caused to be brought to Calabar all the books I wanted. I bought new books on many subjects, and within three months of my arrival at Calabar, I had accumulated over three hundred volumes. The prison authorities provided me with shelves which were placed in an adjoining cell, as in Ikoyi.
>
> I divided my period of study into three. I woke up every morning at Five O'clock. After my devotional and physical exercises, I did reading for at least one hour, before the morning toilet. After breakfast, a nap in a wooden easy chair with cushion. After that, a game of draughts or 'Whot' with G.C. Enuife in the prison library, and they, back to the spacious verandar of my cells, and to study. Again, after rigorous physical exercise of Table Tennis, dinner, and then study which usually closed at 11.00 p.m. or occasionally, well past mid night.[136]

Professor Wole Soyinka, also read a lot of books while he was in detention at Kaduna prison, despite the stringent measures mounted against him by the prison officials. According to Soyinka (1972) the provision and usage of books and other literary materials to prisoners is often a terror to oppressive regimes who seek to suppress the truth. But despite the tight security mounted against him to prevent him from reading, he succeeded in getting books to read. Thus Soyinka wrote that, "Books and all forms of writing have always been objects of terror to those who seek to suppress truth. Yet in spite of the most rigorous security measures ever taken against any prisoner in the history of Nigerian prison, contact was made."[137] As a matter of fact, Soyinka wrote one of his books 'The Man Died' while he was in prison. The book, which was later banned, is now on open shelves in most libraries in Nigeria. There are many other detainees like Haroun Adamu and Tai Solarin who read while in prison despite the apathy of the prison officials.

From the foregoing positive attitudes of prisoners, there is no gainsaying that the prison institution is a very lucrative place for literary activities. As Thompson (1972) said: "No other community consists of active people with so much time on their hands; in no community is there need for the opportunity to read a wide and

inviting selection of books".[138] It has also been testified, even by the prison officials, that most prisoners have a high appetite for reading. The superintendent of prisons, in charge of Enugu Prison reported in the NPS Annual Report (1960-61) that the prison library was " a popular place for literate prisoners; keenly patronised and provides a source of inspiration to many".[139] The searching question here is why the prisoner's desire to read is often thwarted by some prison officials? If the Nigerian Prison Regulations have categorically stipulated, as Onwuka(1977) said, that "there shall be established libraries in these prisons",[140] then the issue of the provision and usage of library and information resources to prisoners shouldn't have been a begging one as it is now. If libraries are to be provided in prisons, then it is only logical that usage by prisoners should be allowed without undue hinderance. This is of course one of the paradoxes of prison libraries in Nigeria which prompted this researcher to investigate.

So, on the whole, considering the researcher's theoretical construct that the prisoners' usage/non-usage of prison library and information resources would be positively or negatively correlated to their (prisoners') positive/negative attitudes towards prison officials, the literature reviewed above, has given sufficient evidence that there is a significant correlation between negative attitudes and non-usage. This conclusion is based on the theoretical formulation that inmates are more likely to co-operate better with those prison officials to whom they (inmates) have a positive attitude to. Since the usage of prison library and information resources by inmates is a matter of cooperation and not of force, this researcher is of the opinion that prisoners would be more inclined to use such facilities if they nurtured positive attitudes towards prison officials and toward the philosophy of penology generally.

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CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

The study was designed to involve three methods of scientific inquiry, namely:

(i) Survey method
(ii) Observation method
(iii) Interview method

A detailed description of each method together with the reasons for their choice and how they were executed will be found under the appropriate sections and headings below.

3.1: Identification of the Population

The target population comprised prison officials like the Controllers of Prisons, Superintendents of Prisons, Warders, Prison Social Welfare Officers, Prison Education Officers, Prison Librarians, and other prison officials. These categories of officials constituted one group within the population. The other group comprised mainly prison inmates. This second group was further subdivided into three subgroups namely:

(a) Convicts
(b) Detainees
(c) Awaiting Trials

Each of these three subgroups was further subdivided into the lengths of prison terms (for convicts) and lengths of stay in detention or awaiting trial (for detainees and those awaiting trials). This further subdivision was considered useful not only for the description of samples but also for statistical analyses and inference. The said further subdivision comprised:

(i) short-term prisoners (under 19 months);
(ii) medium-term prisoners (between 19 and 48 months);
(iii) long-term prisoners (over 4 years).

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3.2: Survey Research Method

In order to get a representative sample of the entire prison population in Nigeria so as to arrive at reliable and valid generalizations and statistical inferences, the researcher

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decided to restrict the survey to the largest prisons in the country. Furthermore, to avoid bias in the selection of the prisons, the researcher decided to select the largest prison in each of the three geographical regions of Nigeria as naturally divided by the River Niger and River Benue. The three prisons, together with their geographical regions, that were, therefore, selected for the survey were:

(i) Kaduna Central Prison - Northern Region

(ii) Enugu Prison - Eastern Region

(iii) Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison - Western Region

Figure 1.2 shows the location of these three selected prisons together with the geographical regions from which they were chosen. This criteria of selection by size of prison and geographical area was in conformity with modern techniques in social research, where it is impossible to get all the relevant facts about everything or everybody. In this study, therefore, the criteria for the selection of the prisons was based on a combination of size and geographical area.

3.3 Construction and development of data collection instrument

As the survey method of data collection was chosen for the study, the questionnaire technique was considered to be the most appropriate means for data collection. The survey method was chosen because the research dealt with the attitudes of human beings. Kerlinger (1964) supported this methodology when he said that "survey research focuses mainly on people, the vital facts of people, and their beliefs, opinions, attitudes, motivations, and behaviour"[1].

Furthermore, as a result of the large population envisaged in the study, the questionnaire technique was considered to be one of the most effective methods of sampling their attitudes.

Moreover, since the means of achieving the objectives of the study was to measure people's attitudes towards specific object variables, namely the provision and usage of library and information resources, within the prison walls, Likert's summated rating scales were employed in the construction of the vital portions of the questionnaire.

By employing the Likert-type scale, the vital section of the questionnaire was constructed in such a way that respondents were asked to indicate their opinions about certain statements (positive or negative) on a five-point scale as follows:

- strongly agree
- agree
- undecided
- disagree
- strongly disagree

This type of research design agfees with what Busha and Harter (1980)[2] recommended about survey research in librarianship which involves attitude measurement. The statements for the attitude scales were carefully chosen and classified into positive and negative statements. The scales for the positive statements were scored 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 (i.e. strongly agree 5, agree 4, undecided3, disagree 2, strongly disagree 1) while those for the negative statements were scored in reverse (i.e strongly agree 1, agree 2, undecided 3, disagree 4, strongly disagree 5). The classification of the statements into positive and negative was not indicated on the questionnaire as the statements were interpolated within the body of the vital section of the questionnaire.

Similarly, the scores on the attitude scales were not [illegible] to avoid saliency. As Upshaw (1925) cautioned: "Most people are capable of considerable control over their emotions, and they are capable of designing and carrying through complex sequences of thought and

overt behaviour in pursuit of goals. Any analysis of the judgements and decisions related to attitudes must recognise these capabilities"[3].

The statements to which the attitude scales were applied were taken mostly from penology, sociology and library and information science literatures. Some of the statements were, however, simplified in order to enable the respondents understand their implications as well as to be in tune with the nature of the information sought. However, the positive and negative structure was maintained throughout all the attitude statements. The location of the statements in the questionnaire was "based upon a random assignment"[4] as recommended by Busha and Harter (1980).

The procedure for Likert-type scaling was done in accordance with guidelines given by Bailey (1982) thus:

1. Write a large number of questions thought to measure the dimension to be scaled.
2. Select a sample of respondents representative of the population on which the scale will be used.
3. Code all responses so that a higher score on a particular item indicates a stronger agreement with the attitude being scaled (code 5 for either strong agreement with a positive statement or a strong disagreement with a negative one, and code 1 for strong disagreement with a positive statement or strong agreement with a negative one); compute a scale score for each person by summing her or his scores on all questions.
4. Analyse responses and select for the scale the items most clearly differentiating between the highest and lowest scores.[5]

The choice of the Likert-type technique in constructing the vital portion of the questionnaires was based not only on the fact that the Likert-type scales are considered easier to construct but also that it is one of the best and most widely used methods for the measurement of people's attitudes. Oskamp (1977), for instance, had asserted that "Likert's method was the first approach which measured the extent of the respondents' agreement with each item, rather than simply obtaining a 'yes-no' response."

Apart from that, Likert's technique has been used by most survey researchers, like Gunn and others (1978), Busha (1972), and Ajibero (1983), in situations similar to this study. Likert's method has also remained the most popular to date as confirmed by Oskamp (1977) that "the Likert method of attitude scale construction quickly became and remains the most popular method and a number of variations of it have also gained wide usage."[6]

Bass and Barrett (1981) further explained the reason for the massive preference for the Likert's method when they said that "the Likert technique's popularity may be due to the fact that it is relatively less time consuming to construct, has slightly higher reliability, and ordinarily is easier to administer than more complex alternatives."[7]

Since the differences between each attitude scale value were assumed to be equal, the data collected by use of the Likert's technique was deemed to be interval data. This is in line with what Busha and Harter (1980) said thus:

> If an investigator were willing to say that differences between each scale value were equal, that is, that the difference between "very relevant" and "relevant" and "marginally relevant", and "not relevant", then numerical values could be assigned to these categories (e.g. 4, 3, 2 and 1). These numbers could then be treated as interval data, and statisfics such as the mean and standard deviation could be utilized.[8]

As the target population was grouped into two, prison officials and inmates, two sets of questionnaires were designed, one for each group. While the colour of the officials' questionnaire was

white, that of the inmates was pink. Although the means of achieving the objectives of the study was to measure the attitudes of prison officials and inmates towards the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons, this fact was not decipherable from the two sets of questionnaires. In other words, the actual title and subject matter of the research was deliberately concealed from the title and covering letters for the two sets of questionnaires, for reasons of saliency as cautioned by Upshaw (1975)[9]. Therefore, instead of the main title of the research which is "The attitudes of prison officials and inmates toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons", the title of the covering letters for the questionnaires was, "The provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons".

The two sets of questionnaires (see Appendix C and D) contained almost identical questions with slight variations in the number and construction to suit each of the unrelated groups in the target population. While the questionnaire for the official's group (see Appendix C) contained questions which ranged from 1 to 21.36 that of the inmate's group (see Appendix D) ranged from 1 to 19.36. However the unique thing about the two sets of questionnaires was that each of them contained 36 identical attitude statements.

A brief description of the general outline of the two sets of questionnaires is as follows:

Section A: Demographic variables

This section was designed to collect demographic data that was used in the description of sample. In most cases, only those things that were likely to influence the respondents' attitudes toward the

provision and usage of library and information resources were included in this section. This section covered Q.1 to Q.17 for the official's group while that for the inmates' group covered Q.1 to Q.14.

Section B: Prison conditions

Section B was aimed at getting information on those aspects of the prison environment that were considered liable to affect the attitudes of both groups i.e. officials and inmates - toward the provision and usage of library and information resources. This section covered Q.18.0 to Q.18.09 for the official's group while that for the inmate's group covered Q.15.0 to Q.15.09.

Section C: Library and information provision and usage

This section was aimed at knowing the two group's awareness about the existence of library and information resources in the prisons as well as their usage of the said resources. Coverage was from Q.19 - 20 for the official's group, and Q.16 - 18 for the inmates's group.

Section D: Attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prisons

This section constituted the crux of the study. It, therefore, contained statements about the provision and usage of library and information resources in prisons. The aim was to measure the extent of the attitudes (positive or negative) of both the official's group and the inmate's group toward each of the statements. This was the section which contained the Likert-type attitude scales. The section contained 19 library and information statements and 17 penology ones (i.e. for the official's group); and 17 library and information statements and 19 penology

penological variables for the purposes of comparison with their attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prison. This design was to enable the researcher to make correlational analyses for the purposes of making statistical inferences.

Section E: Questionnaire evaluation

This section was designed for and incorporated only in the two sets of questionnaires (see Appendix A and B) used for the pilot study. This section sought to know the views of the respondents about the construction of the data collection instrument. Specifically, the section sought to know whether the respondents understood the wording as well as the instructions contained in the questionnaires. This section further sought to assess the time taken to answer sections A - D of the questionnaires. The various sections used in describing the general outline of the questionnaires, as given above, were not so specified in the questionnaires so as to avoid saliency.

3.4 Administration of the data collection instrument

3.4.1 Introduction: Gaining Entry:

Many researchers, like Mitford (1973) who attempted researching into the prisons in the USA had expressed many difficulties which they encountered in trying to get access to the respondents. This researcher also faced similar problems in trying to get entry into the Nigerian prisons to conduct this study. Gaining entry has been considered by Chatman (1984) as the most important and crucial stage of research in restricted institutions like the prisons. According to Chatman:

> Entry is defined as the access researchers have to respondents. This theme is fundamental to the research process because without entry into a setting, data cannot be collected..... The process of gaining entry is often difficult and stressful for researchers because of initial suspicions a community has regarding outsiders.[10]

Be that as it may, this researcher first travelled to Lagos, armed with a letter of introduction from the Head, Department of Library Science, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria (see Appendix E) and a personal application to the Director of Prisonsfor permission to conduct this research (see Appendix F). At Lagos, an Assistant Controller of Prisons (in the absence of the Director of Prisons) directed the researcher to hand over both the letter of introduction and application together with sample copies of the questionnaires to the Officer in Charge of the Research Unit of the prisons for scrutiny before the Director of Prisons could decide on the application. The researcher was asked to report at Abuja (the new Federal Capital Territory of Nigeria) in about a fortnight for the Director's reply. The researcher was shocked and bewildered and his doubts about the success of the research were heightened.

However, when the researcher finally travelled to Abuja for the Director's reply, he was delighted to find that the Director as well as the other prison officials at Abuja were quite pleased with the objectives of this research. The Director had also given instruction for the permit to be issued to the researcher (see Appendix G) as well as letters of introduction to the Controllers of Prisons under whose jurisdiction the selected prisons for the research fell. The researcher had thus gained the much needed entry into the Nigerian Prisons.

3.4.2: Distribution of Questionnaires

The researcher then travelled to Kaduna Central Prison, Enugu Prison and Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison, in that order, and spent an average of five days in each prison for the purposes of distribution and collection of the questionnaires, as well as the inspection of the library and information resources and the observation of the usage thereof. This was not only risky but also very expensive as the researcher had to rely on his own resources and financial help from a few friends in the absence of a research grant from the researcher's employers (the defunct University of Jos, Makurdi Campus, now Federal University of Agriculture, Makurdi). Notwithstanding the risk, cost and lack of research grant, this method of on-the-spot data collection yielded a lot of dividents. The researcher discovered that without this on-the-spot method of data collection the research could have been a total fiasco.

3.5: Random Sampling

The questionnaires were distributed to the prison officials and inmates in each of the selected prisons through the method known as random sampling. The researcher made use of the prison staff list and the inmate's register and constructed what is referred to in social research as the 'sampling frame'. This sampling frame was used in determining who should get the questionnaire amongst the officials and inmates. This random sampling process of selecting the subjects who got the questionnaires satisfied one or the major conditions of scientific inquiry especially in the social sciences. Keppel and Saufley (1980) had explained the need and importance of random sampling thus:

> Accurate estimates of population characteristics are critically dependent on the way in which a sample is selected. Strictly speaking, a sample must be drawn randomly from the population if the statistical procedures of estimation are to work properly.

> Random, in this case, refers to a selection process that guarantees that each member of the population has an equally likely chance of being included in the sample.[11]

The technique of random sampling could be done with or without replacement. The researcher chose the latter because with the staff list and inmate's register which were used for the construction of the sampling frame, it was not possible to use the former method due to time factor. Also as the prison population is properly documented and known, systematic random sampling was employed in determining who should participate in the research. As Ndagi (1979) said, "systematic sampling is used when a population is so structured that it is possible to select a sample by counting every 5th, 10th or 100th person until the desired sample size is obtained"[12].

3.6 Sampling Ratio:

This could be defined as the statistic used in selecting a particular subject, from the known population, to participate in the research. This sampling ratio differed from prison to prison due largely to the uneven populations of the three prisons selected. An example of how the sampling ratio for Kaduna Central Prison was calculated is shown below:

Kaduna Central Prison: Sampling Ratio

Number of officials	=	240
Number of inmates	=	1300
Number of questionnaires to be given to officials	=	80
Number of questionnaires to be given to inmates	=	91

Sampling Ratio for officials $= \frac{240}{88} = 2.73$

Sampling Ratio for inmates $= \frac{1300}{91} = 14.29$

From the sampling ratios calculated above, it was decided that each 3rd, 6th, 9th, etc person on the prison staff list at Kaduna Central Prison participated in the research. Similarly, every 14th, 28th, 42th, etc person in the inmate's register took part in the research. Sampling ratios were calculated from the population figures in the two other prisons, namely Enugu Prison (with 268 officials and 1702 inmates) and Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison (with 246 officials and 1581 inmates) using the same method illustrated above for the Kaduna Central Prison. The results showed that Enugu Prison had a sampling ratio of 3.0 and 18.7 for officials and inmates respectively while Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison had 2.8 and 17.4 respectively. The researcher was, therefore, able to assume from the above sampling ratios that the results of the research would be statisfically significant, since the samples were quite representative of the whole population of the selected prisons.

3.7.1 Observation Method

The second method of scientific inquiry used was the observation method. This method was employed because it enabled the researcher to see things for himself and be able to make reliable conclusions in comparison with the findings from the questionnaire-based survey. As Ndagi (1979) said, "observation is a direct means of studying the overt behaviour of people, and its most important advantage is that it is possible to record behaviour as it happens"[13]. The prisons, it must be emphasized, try to keep their secrets secret and so through observation, the researcher was able to observe not only attitudes but also prison conditions, especially library and information resources. Controlled observation as opposed to uncontrolled observation was used because the former method enabled

the researcher to observe only what was pertinent to the research. This method was particularly useful in trying to get at some of the factors responsible for the attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prisons. Ndagi (1979) had supported this method when he wrote that: "controlled observation is much more important at the stage where systematic description and test of cause hypotheses are required"[14]. In this respect, each of the three prisons covered by the survey was inspected with special emphasis on the nature and operation of the libraries, the suitability of reading in the cells, the food, the medical centre, the workshops, educational facilities and the general prison environment.

3.7.2 Interview Method

Non-directive depth interview method was used as recommended by Ndagi (1979). With this method which places few restrictions on the respondents, the researcher was able to get the natural picture of the respondents' attitudes towards the provision and usage of library and information resources for prisoners.

3.8 Research Design

Oskamp (1977) had said that "the choice of a research design which will yield valid conclusions is always an important step in research".[15] Busha and Harter (1980) had also opined that:

> After deciding exactly what will be investigated in a particular study, the research worker must then structure hypotheses (or exploratory questions); select a method to test or answer them, develop an appropriate design to collect the necessary data; and plan techniques whereby research data can be analysed and conslusions can be drawn, based upon the data.[16]

Following the above guidelines, therefore, this researcher had as part of the research design, the research questions listed below.

3.8.1: Research Questions

(a) Is there any system of orientation for new prisoners to inform them about their rights and the general life in prison?

(b) Are the prison cells conducive for literary activities?

(c) Are there any educational facilities or programmes in prison that could influence the inmates to read?

(d) Are there any vocational training programmes or facilities in prison that could motivate inmates to read?

(e) Does the Government provide any incentives to encourage prisoners to take part in literary activities?

(f) Is there any evidence of reformation and rehabilitation in the Nigerian Prisons?

(g) Is provision made for library and information resources in Nigerian Prisons?

The above research questions were answered through the observation method as well as through certain responses in the questionnaire and reported in the findings of the study (Chapter Five).

3.8.2 Hypotheses

3.8.2.1 Introduction:

A hypothesis, according to Ndagi (1979) "is a testable, tentative, probable explanation of the relation between two or more variables that create a state of affairs or phenomenon. Hypotheses should always be in declarative sentence form, and they should relate, either generally or specifically, variables to variables"[17]. Hypotheses could be classified into two: alternative (H_1) and null hypothesis (H_o). But for the purposes of statistical analyses and inferences, the null hypothesis is the more widely used. As Busha (1972) said, "null hypotheses lend themselves more readily to numerical precision and testability. Based on the rule of negative inference in logic, null hypotheses can be proved or disproved more easily than their positive counterparts"[18].

As a null hypothesis is usually based on the theoretical formulation of the researcher, this researcher also followed the same trend in constructing the null hypotheses which were tested in the study. As stated in the 'statement of the problem' section of Chapter One of this report, there was an alleged negative attitude by prison officials towards the inmates as well as to the plight of the inmates especially in the provision and usage of library and information resources. This had resulted in a reciprocal negative attitude from inmates towards officials culminating in chaos in the Nigerian Prisons. The researcher therefore embarked on this research in order to collect data to test the validity of the alleged negative attitudes from penological, library provision, and usage dimensions as well as to find out the causal factors.

The following hypotheses were therefore considered to be relevant to the study and statistically testable:

Hypothesis 1:

There is no significant difference between the attitudes of prison officials and that of inmates toward the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian Prisons.

Hypothesis 2:

There is no significant difference between the attitudes of prison officials and inmates toward the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Hypothesis 3:

There is no significant difference between the group attitudes of prison officials toward prison inmates and the group attitudes of prison inmates toward prison officials.

Hypothesis 4:

There is no significant difference between the attitudes of prison officials and inmates toward penology.

Hypothesis 5:

There is no significant difference between the attitudes of prison officials toward the provision of library and information resources with respect to the following independent variables:

(a) Age

(b) Gender

(c) Marital status

(d) Length of service

(e) Level of education

(f) Reason for enlistment

(g) Prison conditions.

Hypothesis 6:

There is no significant difference between the attitudes of prison officials towards the usage of library and information resources with respect to the independent variables (a) - (g) listed in Hypothesis 5, above.

Hypothesis 7:

There is no significant difference between the attitudes of prison inmates toward the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons with regards to the following independent variables:

(a) Age

(b) Gender

(c) Marital Status

(d) Lengths of imprisonment

(e) Levels of education

(f) Type of offence

(g) Category of imprisonment

(h) Prison conditions.

Hypothesis 8:

There is no significant difference between the attitudes of prison inmates toward the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons with regards to the independent variables (a) - (h) listed in hypothesis 7 above.

Hypothesis 9:

There is no significant difference between the sub-group attitudes of prison officials toward the provision of library and information resources with regards to the following identified sub-groups:

Sub-group 1: Kaduna Prison Officials

Sub-group 2: Enugu Prison Officials

Sub-group 3: Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison Officials.

Hypothesis 10:

There is no significant difference between the sub-group attitudes of prison officials toward the usage of libary and information resources with regards to the three sub-groups listed in hypothesis 9 above.

Hypothesis 11:

There is no significant difference between the sub-group attitudes of inmates toward the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian Prisons with regards to the following sub-groups:

Sub-group 4: Kaduna Prison Inmates

Sub-group 5: Enugu Prison Inmates

Sub-group 6: Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison Inmates.

Hypothesis 12:

There is no significant difference between the sub-group attitudes of inmates toward the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian Prisons with regards to the sub-groups listed in hypothesis 11, above.

Hypothesis 13:

There is no significant correlation between the attitudes of prison officials toward penology and toward the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Hypothesis 14:

There is no significant correlation between the attitudes of prison officials toward penology and toward the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian Prisons.

Hypothesis 15:

There is no significant correlation between the attitudes of prison inmates toward penology and toward the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Hypothesis 16:

There is no significant correlation between the attitudes of prison inmates toward penology and toward the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian Prisons.

Hypothesis 17:

There is no significant correlation between the attitudes of prison officials toward inmates and toward the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Hypothesis 18:

There is no significant correlation between the attitudes of prison officials toward inmates and toward the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Hypothesis 19:

There is no significant correlation between the attitudes of prison inmates toward prison officials and toward the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian Prisons.

Hypothesis 20:

There is no significant correlation between the attitudes of inmates toward officials and toward the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Hypothesis 21:

There is no significant correlation between the ratings of prison conditions by officials and their attitudes toward the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Hypothesis 22:

There is no significant correlation between the ratings of prison conditions by officials and their attitudes toward the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Hypothesis 23:

There is no significant correlation between the ratings of prison conditions by inmates and their attitudes toward the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Hypothesis 24:

There is no significant correlation between the ratings of prison conditions by inmates and their attitudes toward the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

3.8.2.2 Statistical significance

Keppel (1980) has defined statistical significance as "a finding that is established through the rejection of a null hypothesis"[19]. This researcher is, however, of the view that statistical significance

means much more than what Keppel (1980) said. Statistical significance, in concrete terms, is a measure of reasoning upon which meaningful decisions could be taken withouttoo much risk. For instance, if a University Librarian claimed that on the average, postgraduate students borrowed more books than undergraduate students, this claim would have to be tested at an accepted degree of significance before it could be used for decision making. Similarly, the so-called library statistics usually beautifully displayed in annual reports of librarians, for instance:

Books borrowed by students	6,670
Books borrowed by staff	3,402
Books consulted by readers	2,121

consitute raw data which should have to be analysed and tested statistically at an acceptable level of significance before any decisions taken based on the results could be valid. As Nie (1975) said:

> With a test of statistical significance we learn the probability that the observed relationship could have happened by chance, i.e. the probability that in a representative sample of a given size the variables would exhibit a relationship as strong as the observed relationship. A test of statisfical significance is thus itself based on the results of a hypothetical experiment... It has becme convention in social science to accept as statistically significant relationships which have probability of occuring by chance 5 percent of the time or less, i.e out of 100 samples[20].

Therefore, since the measurement of the attitudes of prison officials and inmates toward the provision and usage of library and information resources was considered to be "social" in character, the researcher decided to use the conventional 0.05 level of significance in determining the results of the hypotheses tested.

Since the hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance, it was equivalent to asking whether the sample means fell within or

outside the 95% confidence limit. Consequently the H_0 would be rejected if the value calculated from the observed difference in attitudes was equal to or less than 0.05 ($P \leq 0.05$). In the event of rejecting the Ho at 0.05, therefore, the difference between the observed attitudes would be deemed to be statistically significant and not due to chance. This is in line with the guidelines given by Caulcott (1973)[21]. If the H_0 is not rejected, then the difference would be deemed to have occured by chance and therefore not statistically significant (Garrett and Woodworth, 1959)[22].

3.9 Dependent and independent variables

3.9.1 Introduction:

In order to understand clearly how the data from the research was analysed and to provide a statistical framework for hypothesis testing as reported in chapters Five and Six, it was found imperative to define, differentiate and identify the dependent and independent variables incorporated in the study. These dependent and independent variables have already formed the major ingredients for the formulation of the 24 hypotheses and therefore it has become necessary to specify them before the main data analyses. As this researcher set out to measure the attitudes of the respondents toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons, the dependent variables for both the officials and inmates group were therefore identified as follows:

(a) Dependent variables

The provision of library and information resources: the quality and quantity of the provision were considered crucial to the attitudes exhibited by the respondents.

(b) The usage of library and information resources: the nature of the usage was considered to be a factor in the results of the attitudes measured. This dependent variable also sought to know whether the respondents were allowed free access to the library and information resources as well as whether or not they used the resources.

(c) Penology - i.e. the attitudes of officials and inmates towards the principles of imprisonment.

A dependent variable could therefore be defined as a response measure of behaviour. This definition is in line with that of Keppel (1960)[23] who said that the dependent variable could be used interchangeably with response measure, and response variable.

(d) Independent variables

On the other hand, the independent variable could be defined as a variable that the researcher is capable of manipulating in various statistical ways in the analyses of data. According to Bhathacharyya (1977), "the independent or controlled variable is also called the predictor variable"[24]. So in this study the independent variables were identified in two groups in accordance with the two groups of subjects sampled in the prison population. For the officials group the independent variables were identified as:

(a) Age
(b) Gender
(c) Marital Status
(d) Educational level
(e) Rank
(f) Years of service
(g) Reason for enlistment

(h) Previous job

(i) Prison (or service) conditions

and for the inmates' group the independent variables used in the manipulation of data were:

(a) Age

(b) Gender

(c) Marital status

(d) Level of education

(e) Category of imprisonment

(f) Length of imprisonment

(g) Offence

(h) Occupation before imprisonment

(i) Prison conditions.

There were some similarities and dissimilarities in the independent variables identified for the two treatment groups as could be noticed in the two lists above. These differences and similarities were necessitated by the uncorrelated nature of the two groups.

3.10 Pilot Study

3.10.1 Introduction

As a pilot (or pretest) study is considered a major requirement in any scientific research, especially in the behavioural sciences, this study was similarly, first, subjected to a pretest before the main study was undertaken. The importance of a pilot study in survey research has been emphasized by many researchers and therefore the reasons for employing it in this research need not be overstressed. The pilot study for this research was, therefore, conducted in one of the prisons which was not selected for the main study. Kakuri Prison Camp (KPC) located at the Southern (Kakuri) part of Kaduna town was found to be ideal for the pilot study due to its proximity

to Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria as well as its good prison library and information resources. KPC being an open prison, the inmates are usually allowed more liberties to pursue educational, agricultural and industrial activities of their choice.

Construction work on the KPC began in 1953 but the first batch of inmates were admitted there in 1956, after the completion of the construction work and the provision of other necessary infrastructures. This researcher has considered it necessary to point out this fact because Gbadamosi (1978)[25] had claimed that the KPC library was set up in 1953 and that it was the first prison library to be established in Nigeria. This researcher found out to the contrary that KPC library was opened in 1956 and that it was not the first prison library set up in Nigeria. The facts about the first prison library in Nigeria have been recorded in Chapter Five of this dissertation.

The Kakuri Prison Camp was built to accommodate a maximum of 445 inmates. But at the time of the pilot study there were only 228 inmates with a daily average of 220. This researcher found out that KPC was perhaps the only prison in Nigeria that was grossly underpopulated ! Also, at the time of the pilot study, KPC had a total staff strength of 78 which gave a staff/inmate ratio of 1:2.92. This was found to be the lowest staff/inmate ratio and the most ideal for the whole prison establishments in Nigeria. In human terms, the ratio of 1:2.92 meant that at KPC there was one prison staff taking charge of about 3 prisoners.

KPC has a good library as compared to the other prison libraries in Nigeria. The library had a total stock of 1500 volumes which were neatly arranged on wooden shelves around the walls. The books were accessioned but not classified and so the shelf arrangement was according to broad subjects and then by size.

Most of the books (about 95%) were old, tattered and about 20 years out-of-date. A brief examination of the books revealed that most of them were donated by the British Council and the United States Information Service (USIS). The inscription on some of the "donated" books showed that they were actually discarded books from the libraries of the two agencies mentioned above. The KPC library was however heavily used by inmates as could be seen from the borrower's register. There was no trained librarian but a social welfare officer was put in charge of the library and was assisted by an inmate.

The purpose of the pilot study was to test the suitability of the data collection instrument and consequently make necessary changes and additions before embarking on the main study. In particular, it was to find out whether or not the respondents understood the questions as well as the instructions embodied in the questionnaires. The reliability and validity of the responses were also determined. Predictions for the main study were also made from the responses of the pilot study. The pilot study also afforded this researcher a first hand experience about the herculian task involved in prison research so that he could prepare to overcome possible obstacles.

3.10.2 Distribution of Questionnaires for the Pilot Study

The questionnaires which were in two sets, one for the officials (see Appendix A) and the other for the inmates (see Appendix B), were distributed at random using the staff list and inmates' register respectively, as the sampling frame. The sampling ratios (i.e. the ratio of the sample to the population) for the two groups (officials and inmates) were calculated and the results are shown in Table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1: Ratio of sample to population at KPC

KPC	SAMPLE	POPULATION	SAMPLE RATIO
Officials	40	78	1:1.95 (1:2) approx.
Inmates	60	228	1:3.8 (1:4) approx.
TOTAL	100	306	1:3.06 (1:3) approx.

From Table 3.1 above, it could be seen that one questionnaire was given to every two officials while one questionnaire was given to every 4 inmates. The sample ratio for the whole population (306) was 1:3 approximately (i.e. one questionnaire was given to every 3 people within the population).

3.10.3 Questionnaire Response (Pilot Study)

Out of the 40 questionnaires distributed to the officials at KPC, 24 completed ones were returned in a usable condition, 3 were returned either uncompleted or partially completed and therefore not usable, and 13 were not returned. An analysis of the returns together with the calculated percentages are shown in Table 3.2 below:

Table 3.2: Questionnaire responses and percentage from officials at KPC

KPC OFFICIALS	TOTAL NUMBER	PERCENT
Questionnaires Distributed	40	100
Questionnaires returned completed and usable	24	60
Questionnaires Returned uncompleted or partially completed and unusable	3	7.5
Questionnaires Not Returned	13	32.5

On the other hand, of the 60 questionnaires given to the inmates at KPC, 46 completed and usable ones were returned while 14 were returned either uncompleted or partially completed and therefore unusable. There were no questionnaires lost! This was credible. A tabular analysis of the questionnaire response from the inmates together with the percentages thereof is shown in Table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3: Questionnaire response & percentage from inmates at KPC

KPC INMATES	TOTAL NUMBER	PERCENT
Questionnaires Distributed	60	100
Questionnaires Returned completed and usable	46	76.67
Questionnaires returned uncompleted or partially completed and unusable	14	23.33
Questionnaires not returned	NIL	NIL

From the questionnaire responses and percentages analysed in Tables 3.2 and 3.3 above, therefore, it could be inferred that 60% of the questionnaires distributed to the officials were returned in a usable condition while 7.5% were unusable. Unfortunately 32.5% were lost completely! Conversely, out of those distributed to inmates 76.6% were returned in a usable condition and 23.33% were returned in an unusable state. This researcher therefore predicted that there would be a probability of 0.6 that the questionnaires given to officials would be returned in a usable condition in the main research. Similarly, there was a probability of 0.76 that questionnaires distributed to inmates would be returned in a usable state. Therefore from the 88 and 91 questionnaires that were to be distributed to the officials and inmates respectively (in each of the three selected prisons) in the main research, the researcher predicted on the basis of the results of the pilot study that at least, the following responses would be received:

(a) Officials 0.6 x 88 = 52.8%

(b) Inmates 0.76 x 91 = 69.16%

The researcher, therefore, decided on the strength of the above statistics, that it was worthwhile to undertake the main research.

3.10.4 ANALYSES OF THE PILOT STUDY DATA

The data obtained from the pilot study was analysed by computer beginning with the independent variables followed by the dependent variables and then the scores on the attitude scales. The unit of analysis used was the group. That is, the prison officials were treated as one group while the inmates were treated as the other group. As Nie and others (1975) said, "In most social science research, the task of data analysis is to examine the distributional characteristics of each of the indepenedent and dependent variables under investigation"[26].

Following the above guidelines, the data for the officials group was analysed by computer and the frequency distributions were as shown in Tables 3.4 - 3.13 below:

Table 3.4: AGE (KPC OFFICIALS)

RANGE (YEARS)	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
LT - 30	1	1	4.17
30 - 34	2	9	37.50
35 - 39	3	7	29.17
40 - 44	4	4	16.67
45 - 49	5	1	4.17
50 - 54	6	1	4.17
55 - 59	7	1	4.17
TOTAL		24	100.00

Table 3.5: GENDER (KPC OFFICIALS)

SEX	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
MALE	1	23	95.83
FEMALE	2	1	4.17
TOTAL		24	100.00

TABLE 3.6: MARITAL STATUS (KPC OFFICIALS)

CATEGORY	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
MARRIED	1	22	91.67
SINGLE	2	1	4.17
DIVORCED	4	1	4.17
TOTAL		24	100.00

TABLE 3.7: STATE OF ORIGIN (KPC OFFICIALS)

STATE	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
ANAMBRA	2	1	4.17
BENDEL	4	3	12.50
BENUE	5	4	16.67
CROSS RIVER	7	3	12.50
GONGOLA	8	2	8.33
KADUNA	10	7	29.17
KWARA	13	3	12.50
PLATEAU	19	1	4.17
TOTAL		24	100.00

TABLE 3.8: EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (KPC OFFICIALS)

LEVEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
FIRST DEGREE	4	2	8.33
HND & OND	6	3	12.50
HSC & GCE A'L	7	1	4.17
WASC & GCE O'L	8	5	20.83
TEACHERS CO 2	9	1	4.17
FIRST SCH. L. CERT.	10	10	41.67
OTHER	11	2	8.33
TOTAL		24	100.00

TABLE 3.9: RANKS(KPC OFFICIALS)

RANK	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
D.S.P.	5	1	4.17
A.S.P.	6	1	4.17
CHIEF WARDER/WARDRESS	8	2	8.33
SERGEANT	10	4	16.67
CORPORAL	11	9	37.50
WARDER/WARDRESS	12	1	4.17
S.W.O.	13	4	16.67
CLERICAL ASSISTANT	16	1	4.17
OTHER	18	1	4.17
TOTAL		24	100.00

TABLE 3.10: YEARS OF SERVICE (KPC OFFICIALS)

RANGE (YEARS)	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
LT. 10	1	5	20.83
10 - 14	2	12	50.00
15 - 19	3	3	12.50
20 - 24	4	1	4.17
25 - 29	5	3	12.50
TOTAL		24	100.00

TABLE 3.11: ENLISTMENT REASONS (KPC OFFICIALS)

REASON	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
PEOPLE'S WELFARE	3	14	58.33
LACK OF JOB	5	7	29.17
RECOMMENDATION	6	2	8.33
CRIME INTEREST	7	1	4.17
TOTAL		24	100.00

TABLE 3.12: PREVIOUS JOB (KPC OFFICIALS)

JOB	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
FARMING	1	1	4.17
TRADING	2	1	4.17
TEACHING	3	2	8.33
TECHNICAL	6	5	20.83
CIVIL SERVICE	7	1	4.17
SCHOOLING	8	5	20.83
OTHER	9	6	25.00
TOTAL		24	100.00

Table 3.13: Prison Conditions Ratings (KPC OFFICIALS)

RATING	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
GOOD	1	146	60.83
BAD	2	34	14.17
AVERAGE	3	60	25.00
TOTAL		240	100.00

From the frequency distributions given in Tables 3.4 - 3.13,above, it could be inferred that 66.67% of the officials at KPC were aged between LT. 30 (i.e. Less than 30) and 39 years; 95.83% were males; 91.67% were married; 29.17% were from Kaduna State; 50% had very low levels of education; 54.17% were sergeants and corporals; and 70% had served for only 14 years. While 58.33% enlisted in the prisons due to interest in people's welfare, 29.17% joined the service just to earn their daily bread. 54.17% of the officials tried various other jobs before enlisting in the prisons. Lastly, the prison conditions at KPC were rated by the officials to be 60.83% good.

The officials' scores on the attitude to provision, usage, penology, etc.) were computed (i.e. summated) and the descriptive statistics derived there from are shown in Table 3.14 below:

Table 3.14: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF ATTITUDE SCORES OF OFFICIALS AT KPC

STATISTIC	VALUE
N OF CASES	24
n OF TEST ITEMS	36
TOTAL SCORES (ΣX)	31.34
MEAN SCORES ($\bar{x}$)	130.58
SAMPLE STANDARD DEVIATION ($\sigma n-1$)	12.42
SAMPLE VARIANCE (σn^2-1)	154.17
STANDARD ERROR OF MEAN	2.53
MINIMUM SCORE	110
MAXIMUM SCORE	147
RAW CHI-SQUARE	5.33
D.F	5
PROB.	0.38

In order to prove that the sample of 24 prison officials with a mean attitude score of 130.58 was actually drawn from a normal population, the raw chi-square value given in Table 3.14 above was compared with the table chi-square value at 0.05 level of significance. Since the calculated chi-square (5.33) was found to be much less than the table chi-square (11.07) at 0.05 level of significance and 5 degrees of freedom, the researcher concluded that the sample of 24 officials was actually drawn from a normal population of prison officials at KPC.

After analysing the officials' group data, the [illegible] inmates' group data also analysed in a similar method. The frequency distributions were as shown in Table 3.15 - [illegible]

Table 3.15: AGE (KPC INMATES)

RANGE (IN YEARS)	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
LT. 30	1	25	54.35
30 - 34	2	6	13.04
35 - 39	3	5	10.87
40 - 44	4	8	17.39
45 - 49	5	1	2.17
50 - 54	6	1	2.17
TOTAL		46	100.00

Table 3.16: MARITAL STATUS (KPC INMATES)

CATEGORY	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
MARRIED	1	25	54.35
SINGLE	2	21	45.65
TOTAL		46	100.00

Table 3.17: STATE OF ORIGIN (KPC INMATES)

STATE	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
ANAMBRA	2	4	8.70
BENDEL	4	7	15.22
BENUE	5	2	4.35
CROSS RIVER	7	8	17.39
GONGOLA	8	2	4.35
IMO	9	5	10.87
KADUNA	10	2	4.35
KANO	11	2	4.35
KWARA	13	1	2.17

Table 3.17 (cont'd).

STATE	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
LAGOS	14	2	4.35
NIGER	15	2	4.35
OGUN	16	1	2.17
OYO	18	3	6.52
PLATEAU	19	1	2.17
RIVERS	20	1	2.17
SOKOTO	21	2	4.35
F.C.T. ABUJA	22	1	2.17
TOTAL		46	100.00

Table 3.18: EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (KPC INMATES)

LEVEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
HND/NCE	5	2	4.35
DIPLOMA/OND	6	3	6.52
HSC/GCE (A)	7	1	2.17
WASC/GCE (O)	8	12	26.09
TEACHERS GD 2	9	1	2.17
F.S.L. CERT	10	19	41.30
OTHERS	11	8	17.39
TOTAL		46	100.00

Table 3.19: OFFENCE (KPC INMATES)

OFFENCE	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
THEFT	1	7	15.22
MURDER	2	11	23.91
CURRENCY TRAFFICKING	4	4	8.70
CRIMINAL	7	16	34.78
OTHER	8	8	17.39
TOTAL		46	100.00

TABLE 3.20: LENGTH OF IMPRISONMENT (KPC INMATES)

LENGTH IN MONTHS	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
19 - 48 months	2	3	6.52
MT. 48 Months	3	43	93.48
TOTAL		46	100.00

TABLE 3.21: OCCUPATION BEFORE IMPRISONMENT (KPC INMATES)

OCCUPATION	Value	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
FARMING	1	5	10.87
TRADING	2	10	21.74
TEACHING	3	2	4.35
POLICE	5	2	4.35
CIVIL SERVICE	6	7	15.22
TECHNICIAN	7	9	19.57
[illegible]	8	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL		46	[illegible]

TABLE 3.22: PRISON CONDITIONS RATINGS (KPC INMATES)

RATING	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
GOOD	1	9	19.57
BAD	2	22	47.83
AVERAGE	3	15	32.61
TOTAL		46	100.00

Inference from the frequency distributions shown in Tables 3.15 to 3.22 reveal that most of the inmates at KPC were aged between LT. 30 and 34 years (i.e. 67.39%) followed by those aged between 35 and 44 years (i.e. 28.26%). 54.35% of the inmates were married while 45.65% were not married. The highest number of convicts came from Cross River State (i.e. 17.39%) followed by Bendel State with 15.22%. Most of the inmates (i.e. 41.30%) had the first School Leaving Certificate (F.S.L. Cert.) as their highest educational qualification, followed by secondary school leavers who accounted for 28.26%. 34.78% of the offences committed were criminal while murder accounted for 23.91%. Most of the inmates (93.48%) were serving long terms of imprisonment of more than 48 months. 34.79% of the inmates were either working in the civil service or doing some other technical job prior to their conviction. Most of the inmates (46.74%) rated the prison conditions at KPC as being bad. It is to be noted that gender, nationality and category of imprisonment were not tabulated because KPC ... male convict inmates only and all of them were Nigerians.

The inmates scores on the attitude scales which included the three major dependent variables (i.e. attitude to provision, usage and penology, etc) were computed to produce the descriptive statistics given in Table 3.25 below:

Table 3.23 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF ATTITUDE SCORES OF INMATES AT KPC

STATISTIC	VALUE
N OF CASES	46
n OF TEST ITEMS	36
TOTAL SCORES (ΣX)	5746
MEAN SCORES ($\bar{x}$)	124.91
SAMPLE STANDARD DEVIATION ($\sigma n-1$)	9.21
SAMPLE VARIANCE ($\sigma^2 n-1$)	84.88
STANDARD ERROR OF MEAN	1.36
MINIMUM SCORE	104
MAXIMUM SCORE	148
RAW CHI-SQUARE (χ^2)	10.00
D.F	5
PROB.	0.0752

With the statistical values given in Table 3.23 above, a normal distribution for goodness of fit test was conducted and the result showed that the hypothesis that the population is normal of mean 124.91 and standard deviation 9.21 cannot be rejected at 5% level. The proposition is hence concluded that the sample of the inmates was drawn from a normally distributed population of inmates at KPC.

In order to test for the statistical significance of the difference between the two sample mean scores of the two uncorrelated groups as shown in Table 3.14 and 3.23, a t- test was conducted using the formula:

$$t = \frac{(\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2)}{S.E} \quad \text{i.e.} \quad \frac{\text{observed difference}}{\text{appropriate standard error}}$$

(When the variances are assumed unknown) and where

S.E. = standard error

$$S.E. = \sqrt{SP^2(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2})}$$

where $$SP^2 = \frac{(n_1 - 1)\ S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)\ S_2^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

$$= \frac{(24-1)\ 12.42^2 + (46-1)\ 9.21^2}{(24 + 46) - 2}$$

$$= 108.31$$

n_1 = sample size of group 1 (officials (24)

n_2 = sample size of group 2 (inmates) (46)

S_1^2 = standard deviation of group 1 (12.42)

S_2^2 = standard deviation of group 2 (9.21)

$\bar{x}_1$ = mean of group 1 (130.58)

$\bar{x}_2$ = mean of group 2 (124.91)

Therefore, substituting the above values in the formula for t we have:

$$t = \frac{130.58 - 124.91}{\sqrt{108.31\ (\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{46})}}$$

$$t = \frac{5.7}{2.05}$$

∴ calculated t = 2.16

Table t at 0.05 with 68 D.F. = 1.98

Since the calculated t = 2.16 and is 7 the table t at 0.05 with 68 D.F. (i.e. 1.98), the difference between the two sample means is statistically significant. The conclusion is that the two samples were not drawn from the same populations. The samples were drawn from two uncorrelated populations. With reference to the theoretical formulation of the research, the conclusion meant that the difference between the attitudes of officials and inmates toward the provision and usage of library and information resources was substantial (i.e. not due to chance) and therefore any decisions based on it would be valid.

3.10.5: Reliability and validity of data collection instrument

3.10.5.1 Reliability

The reliability of a data collection instrument is the probability that the instrument would measure exactly what it is set out to measure depending on the disposition and response rate of the subjects involved in the survey. Since reliability coefficient is not constant in social research, the best use of reliability coefficients is usually to test the suitability and workability of the data collection instrument and to predict the response rate. As Garrett and Woodworth (1959) said, "A test score is called reliable when we have reasons for believing the score to be stable and trustworthy. Stability and trustworthiness depend upon the degree to which the score is an index of 'true ability' - is free of chance error"[27].

Garrett and Woodworth (1959)[28] advanced four methods that could be used in determining the reliability coefficient (also known as the self-correlation) of a test, namely:

(1) Test-retest (repetition)

(2) Alternative or parallel forms

(3) Split-half technique

(4) Rational equivalence

This researcher decided to use the rational equivalence method in determining the reliability coefficient for this study because of the objections raised by experts against the other three methods. As Garrett and Woodworth (1959) said: "The method of rational equivalence represents an attempt to get an estimate of the reliability of a test, free from the objections raised against the methods outlined above... The method of rational equivalence stresses the intercorrelations of the items in the test with the test as a whole"[29].

The formula for the calculation of the reliability coefficient of a test based on the method of rational equivalence was given by Garrett and Woodworth (1959)[30] as follows:

$$r_{tt} = \frac{n}{n-1} \times \frac{\sigma^2 t - \Sigma pq}{\sigma^2 t}$$

where r_{tt} = reliability coefficient of the whole test,

n = number of items in the test

$\sigma^2 t$ = the SD of the test scores

P = the proportion of the group answering a test item correctly

q = (1-P) the proportion of the group answering a test item incorrectly.

The procedure for the application of the rational equivalence formula was also given as follows:

Step 1: Compute the SD of the test scores for the whole group, namely, σ_t

Step 2: Find the proportions passing each item (P) and the proportions failing each item (q)

Step 3: Multiply P and q for each item and sum for all items. This gives ΣPq.

Step 4: Substitute the calculated values in the formula.

The above procedure was followed by the researcher for the prison officials group (N = 24) and for the inmates group (N = 46) involved in the pilot study and the component values of the whole formula arrived at were as follows:

(a) Officials Group

n = 36

σ_t = 12.42

P = 0.68 (i.e. the proportion of the group with positive attitude)

q = (1-P) = 0.32 (i.e. the proportion of the group with negative attitude)

ΣPq = 5.48

The ΣPq was calculated as shown in Table 3.24 below. The above values were substituted in the formula and the r_n was found out as follows:

$$r_n = \frac{n}{(n-1)} \times \left(\frac{\sigma^2 t - \Sigma Pq}{\sigma^2 t}\right)$$

$$= \frac{36}{35} \times \frac{154.26 - 5.48}{154.26}$$

$$= \frac{36}{35} \times \frac{148.78}{154.26}$$

$$= 1.029 \times 0.9664$$

$$r_{tt} = \underline{\underline{0.99}}$$

(b) Inmates Group

$n = 36$

$\sigma t = 9.21$

$P = 0.62$ (i.e. the proportion of the group with positive attitude)

$q = (1-P) = 0.38$ (i.e. the proportion of the group with negative attitude)

$\Sigma Pq = 6.48$

The ΣPq was calculated as shown in Table 3.25 below. The above values were similarly substituted in the formula and r_{tt} for the inmates group was determined as follows:

$$r_{tt} = \frac{n}{(n-1)} \times \frac{(\sigma^2 t - \Sigma Pq)}{\sigma^2 t}$$

$$= \frac{36}{(36-1)} \times \frac{(9.21^2 - 6.48)}{9.21^2}$$

$$= \frac{36}{35} \times \frac{(84.82 - 6.48)}{84.82}$$

$$= 1.03 \times \frac{78.34}{84.82}$$

$$= 1.03 \times 0.924$$

$$= \underline{\underline{0.95}}$$

Table 3.24: Proportion of prison officials with positive and negative attitudes (Pilot Study)

Attitude variables n = 36	Positive Attitudes (P)	Negative Attitudes (q)	P x q
21.01	(9) 0.43	(12) 0.57	0.24
21.02	(17) 0.74	(6) 0.26	0.19
21.03	(19) 0.83	(4) 0.17	0.14
21.04	(17) 0.74	(6) 0.26	0.19
21.05	(23) 0.96	(1) 0.04	0.04
21.06	(24) 1.00	(0) 0.00	0.00
21.07	(14) 0.67	(7) 0.33	0.22
21.08	(20) 0.87	(3) 0.13	0.11
21.09	(22) 0.92	(2) 0.08	0.08
21.10	(21) 0.91	(2) 0.09	0.08
21.11	(22) 0.96	(1) 0.04	0.04
21.12	(24) 1.00	(0) 0.00	0.00
21.13	(23) 0.96	(1) 0.04	0.04
21.14	(17) 0.74	(6) 0.26	0.19
21.15	(9) 0.41	(13) 0.59	0.24
21.16	(11) 0.52	(10) 0.48	0.25
21.17	(3) 0.13	(21) 0.87	0.11
21.18	(10) 0.48	(11) 0.52	0.25
21.19	(19) 0.90	(2) 0.10	0.09
21.20	(8) 0.27	(16) 0.73	0.20
21.21	(20) 0.87	(3) 0.13	0.11
21.22	(21) 0.88	(3) 0.12	0.11
21.23	(17) 0.71	(7) 0.29	0.21
21.24	(11) 0.50	(11) 0.50	0.25
21.25	(15) 0.75	(5) 0.25	0.19
21.26	(21) 0.95	(1) 0.05	0.04
21.27	(19) 0.83	(4) 0.17	0.14
21.28	(21) 0.91	(2) 0.09	0.08
21.29	(21) 0.91	(2) 0.09	0.08
21.30	(17) 0.67	(8) 0.33	0.22
21.31	(18) 0.75	(6) 0.25	0.19
21.32	(19) 0.79	(5) 0.21	0.17

Table 3.24 (cont'd.)

Attitude Variables n = 36	Positive Attitudes (P)	Negative Attitudes (q)	P x q
21.33	(15) 0.63	(9) 0.37	0.23
21.34	(5) 0.24	(16) 0.76	0.18
21.35	(9) 0.40	(13) 0.60	0.24
21.36	(16) 0.76	(5) 0.24	0.18
		ΣPq =	5.48

Note:

N = 24

n = 36

( ) = Number of respondents in each attitude variable.

Table 3.25: Proportion of prison inmates with positive and negative attitudes (Pilot Study)

Attitude Variables n = 36	Positive Attitudes (P)	Negative Attitudes (q)	P x q
19.01	(15) 0.33	(30) 0.67	0.22
19.02	(39) 0.85	(7) 0.15	0.13
19.03	(44) 0.98	(1) 0.02	0.02
19.04	(10) 0.24	(32) 0.76	0.18
19.05	(12) 0.33	(24) 0.67	0.22
19.06	(12) 0.27	(32) 0.73	0.20
19.07	(21) 0.49	(22) 0.51	0.25
19.08	(39) 0.87	(6) 0.13	0.12
19.09	(38) 0.83	(8) 0.17	0.14
19.10	(38) 0.84	(7) 0.16	0.13
19.11	(32) 0.82	(7) 0.18	0.15
19.12	(23) 0.52	(21) 0.48	0.25
19.13	(40) 0.93	(3) 0.07	0.06
19.14	(27) 0.63	(16) 0.37	0.23
19.15	(28) 0.62	(17) 0.38	0.24
19.16	(22) 0.51	(21) 0.49	0.25
19.17	(32) 0.74	(11) 0.26	0.19
19.18	(33) 0.79	(9) 0.21	0.17
19.19	(31) 0.72	(12) 0.28	0.20
19.20	(34) 0.81	(8) 0.19	0.15
19.21	(39) 0.89	(5) 0.11	0.10
19.22	(12) 0.27	(32) 0.73	0.20
19.23	(24) 0.53	(21) 0.47	0.25
19.24	(39) 0.87	(6) 0.13	0.12
19.25	(17) 0.40	(26) 0.60	0.24
19.26	(26) 0.68	(12) 0.32	0.22
19.27	(41) 0.93	(3) 0.07	0.06
19.28	(36) 0.82	(8) 0.18	0.15
19.29	(29) 0.63	(15) 0.37	0.23
19.30	(37) 0.91	(4) 0.09	0.08
19.31	(27) 0.61	(17) 0.39	0.24

Table 3.25 (cont'd.)

Attitude Variables n = 36	Positive Attitudes (P)	Negative Attitudes (q)	P x q
19.32	(30) 0.67	(15) 0.33	0.22
19.33	(33) 0.77	(10) 0.23	0.18
19.34	(32) 0.74	(11) 0.26	0.19
19.35	(19) 0.49	(20) 0.51	0.25
19.36	(19) 0.45	(23) 0.55	0.25
		ΣPq =	6.48

Note:

N = 46

n = 36

( ) = Number of respondents in each attitude variable

Thus, the reliability coefficient for the officials group was found to be 0.99 while that of the inmates groups was 0.95.

3.10.5.2 Validity

It is necessary to point out here that validity is a relative term - i.e. a test is not generally valid but is valid only for a particular purpose and for a particular situation especially in a social science research like this one. As Garrett and Woodworth (1959) have stated:

> The validity of a test, or any measuring instrument, depends upon the fidelity with which it measures what it purports to measure. A home-made yardstick is entirely valid when measurements made by it are accurate in terms of a standard measuring rod. And a test is valid when the performances which it measures correspond to the same performances as otherwise independently measured or objectively defined.[31]

According to Garrett and Woodworth (1959)[32], the validity of a test could be determined by the use of three methods, namely:

(a) validity by means of judgements, also called "content validity";

(b) validity by means of experiments;

(c) validity by means of factoral analysis.

This researcher decided to employ method (b) i.e. validity by means of experiments due to the fact that it has a bearing (or dependence) on the reliability coefficient which has already been determined for the officials group and the inmates group. As Garrett and Woodworth (1959) have explained:

> The validity of a test is determined experimentally by finding the correlation between the test and some criterion. [illegible] the [illegible] of one, or a qualitative measure such as a judgement of [illegible] or excellence of work done... Personality, [illegible] and interest inventories are validated in a variety of ways.

> One of the best is to test predictions against actual outcomes. A high correlation between a test and a criterion is evidence of validity provided
> (1) the criterion was set up independently and
> (2) both the test and the criterion are reliable[33].

Since the validity of a test has been considered by Garrett and Woodworth (1959)[34] to be equivalent to the index of reliability, this researcher employed the following formula for the determination of the validity of the scores obtained from the pilot study:

$$r_{1\infty} = \sqrt{r_{11}}$$

(i.e the correlation between obtained scores on a test and true scores in the function measured by the test) in which

$r_{1\infty}$ = the correlation of obtained and true scores

r_{11} = the reliability coefficient obtained in section 3.10.3.1 of Chapter 3 of this report.

Therefore, the validity of the positive scores obtained by the prison officials group was calculated and found to be as follows:

$$r_{1\infty} = \sqrt{r_{11}}$$

$$= \sqrt{0.99}$$

$$r_{1\infty} = \underline{0.99}$$

Similarly, the validity of the positve scores obtained by the inmates group was calculated as shown below:

$$r_{1\infty} = \sqrt{r_{11}}$$

$$= \sqrt{0.95}$$

$$r_{1\infty} = \underline{0.98}$$

3.10.6 Results of the Pilot Study

The results of the pilot study revealed that:

(a) The prison inmates at KPC had a more positive attitude towards the provision and usage of library and information resources, with an ΣPq of 6.48 as shown in Table 3.25. (Minimum score 104; maximum score 148).

(b) The prison officials at KPC had low positive attitude towards the provision and usage of library and information resources, with an ΣPq of 5.48 as shown in Table 3.24. (Minimum score 110; maximum score 147).

(c) Both officials and inmates at KPC exhibited positive attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources.

(d) While the prison officials rated prison conditions to be 60.83% GOOD, the inmates rated same as 46.74% BAD and only 20.22% GOOD.

(e) 93.48% of inmates at KPC were serving long terms of imprisonment.

(f) While 58.33% of the officials at KPC enlisted in the prisons service due to their interest in people's welfare, 29.17% did so due to lack of any other job and 54.17% had tried various other jobs before enlisting in the Nigerian Prisons Service.

(g) The data collection instruments were found to be quite reliable and valid with the officials' instrument having 0.99 reliability and 0.99 validity; while the Inmates' Instrument had 0.98 reliability and 0.98 validity.

(h) Statistically, the difference between the sample mean scores of the two uncorrelated groups (i.e. officials and inmates) was tested and found to be significant at 0.05 probability. In other words, both the officials and inmates had positive attitudes towards the provision and usage of library and information resources but in varying degrees. So the difference of (5.67) was not due to chance. Decisions taken based on the significant difference of 5.67 would therefore be valid.

(i) All the officials and inmates sampled indicated that they understood the wording as well as the instructions embodied in the questionnaires.

(j) The average time taken to complete the questionnaire was 20 minutes, which was considered by the researcher to be sufficient

FOOTNOTES: CHAPTER THREE

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CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSES OF MAIN STUDY DATA

4.1 Introduction

The main purpose of the research was to measure the attitudes of prison officials and inmates toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons. The major objective was to use the results of the research as a basis for putting up a case to the Federal Government of Nigeria for the improvement of library and information services in the Nigerian prisons. The theoretical formulation of the researcher was based on the assumption that without positive attitudes from both the officials and inmates, library and information services cannot flourish in Nigerian prisons. The goals of imprisonment would, therefore, be unlikely to achieve. If the results of the study showed that both the officials and inmates exhibit positive attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources, then the poor state of the resources would be blamed on the Government and the entire society of Nigeria. In the event of the latter being the case, there would be need to conduct further research to sample the attitudes of appropriate government officials rather than the prison officials in order to discover where the problem lies.

Based on the above theoretical formulation, this approach was designed to do the following:

(a) Identify the attitudes (positive or negative) of prison officials and inmates toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

(b) Identify the general attitudes (positive/negative) of prison officials toward inmates and vice versa, and adduce it as a factor precipitating

the attitudes in (a) above.

(c) Identify the general attitudes (positive or negative) of prison officials and inmates toward penology and compare it with the attitudes in (a) above, as a causal factor.

(d) On the strength of the results obtained in (a), (b) and (c) above, tests would be made for the statistical significance of the findings, conclusions drawn and recommendations made for the improvement of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

The data analyses was carried out in a systematic order and is presented as follows:

(a) Description of samples including questionnaire input and output.

(b) Frequency distributions of the officials' group data.

(c) Frequency distributions of the inmates' group data.

(d) Analyses of the attitude scores of officials on the provision and usage of library and information resources dependent variables.

(e) Analyses of the attitude scores of the inmates on the provision and usage of library and information resources dependent variables.

(f) Analyses of the scores of the officials' attitudes toward inmates and vice versa.

(g) Analyses of the attitude scores of officials and inmates toward penology dependent variables.

The unit of analysis used was the group. That is, the prison officials were treated as one group while the inmates constituted the other group. Each of the three prisons selected for the study was further treated as a sub-group, namely:

Sub-group 1: Kaduna Prison Officials

Sub-group 2: Enugu Prison Officials

Sub-group 3: Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison Officials

Sub-group 4: Kaduna Prison Inmates

Sub-group 5: Enugu Prison Inmates

Sub-group 6: Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison Inmates

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used in making group and sub-group comparisons for the purposes of making statistical inferences. Consequently group mean scores, standard deviations and other descriptive statistics were computed for each group and sub-group for the purposes of comparative analysis. This method of group and sub-group analyses of data has been used successfully by other researchers like Otu (1984), Okoye-Ikonta (1987) and Balarabe (1987) in situations similar to this research.

4.2 Description of samples and questionnaire input/output

The sampling frame used in the selection of sample and in the distribution of the questionnaires was the staff list and inmates register. In each of the selected prisons a sample ratio was first determined by dividing the population by the number of questionnaires to be given out as shown in Table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1: Sample Ratio for Kaduna Prison

Kaduna Prison	No. of questionnaires	Population	Sample Ratio	Percent
Officials	88	240	1:2.7	36.7
Inmates	91	1300	1:14.3	7.0
TOTAL	179	1540	1:8.6	11.6

Table 4.2: Sample Ratio for Enugu Prison

Enugu Prison	No. of questionnaires	Population	Sample Ratio	Percent
Officials	88	268	1:3.0	32.8
Inmates	91	1702	1:18.7	5.4
TOTAL	179	1970	1:11.0	9.1

Table 4.3: Sample Ratio for Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison

Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison	No. of questionnaires	Population	Sample Ratio	Percent
Officials	88	246	1:2.8	35.8
Inmates	91	1581	1:17.4	5.8
TOTAL	179	1827	1:10.2	9.8

From the figures given in Tables 4.1 - 4.3 above, it could be seen that from 240 officials and 1300 inmates at Kaduna Prison every 3rd and 14th were respectively sampled. Similarly every 3rd and 19th were sampled at Enugu Prison while every 3rd and 17th were selected at Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison. Questionnaires were distributed to each of those people sampled in each of the three prisons included in the cohort and the successful (i.e. usable) responses (returns or output) were as shown in Table 4.4 below:

Table 4.4: Questionnaire Returns (usable)

NAME OF PRISON	OFFICIALS No.	percent	INMATES No.	percent	TOTAL
Kaduna Prison	36/88	40.9	90/91	98.9	126/179 = 70.4%
Enugu Prison	39/88	44.3	76/91	83.5	115/179 = 64.2%
Kirikiri Maximum Prison	45/88	51.1	59/91	64.8	104/179 = 58.1%
TOTAL	120/264	45.5	225/273	82.4	345/537 = 64.2%

The results of the questionnaire returns as shown in Table 4.4 above indicate that the inmates group scored 82.4% while the officials group scored 45.5%. Within the sub-groups, Kaduna Prison scored 70.4% followed by Enugu Prison with 64.2% while Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison scored 58.1%. The overall result of the successful returns was 64.2%.

A further analysis of the returns in term of loses/wastes incurred is summarised in Tables 4.5 - 4.7 below:

Table 4.5: Questionnaire loses/Wastes: Kaduna Prison

Kaduna Prison	OFFICIALS GROUP No.	percent	INMATES GROUP No.	percent
Successful returns	36	40.91	90	98.90
Uncompleted or partially completed	1	1.14	Nil	Nil
Not returned	51	57.95	1	1.10
TOTAL	88	100.00	91	100.00

Table 4.6: Questionnaire Loses/Wastes: Enugu Prison

Enugu Prison	OFFICIALS GROUP No.	percent	INMATES GROUP No.	percent
Successful Returns	39	44.32	76	83.52
Uncompleted or partially completed	3	3.41	9	9.89
Not Returned	46	52.27	6	6.59
TOTAL	88	100.00	91	100.00

Table 4.7: Questionnaire Loses/Wastes: Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison

KIRIKIRI MAXIMUM PRISON	OFFICIALS GROUP No.	percent	INMATES GROUP No.	percent
Successful Returns	45	51.14	59	64.84
Uncompleted or partially completed	22	25.00	8	8.79
Not Returned	21	23.86	24	26.37
TOTAL	88	100.00	91	100.00

From the summary analysis displayed in Tables 4.5 - 4.7 above, it could be seen that in the Officials' group, Kaduna Prison has the highest loss/waste (i.e. 79.09) followed by Enugu Prison with 55.68 . In the Inmates' group, Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison has the highest loss/waste (i.e. 35.16), followed by Enugu Prison with 16.48 . In terms of losses/wastes incurred, it can be seen that it is very difficult to conduct research in closed institutions like the prisons, where face to face contact is made. It can also be inferred from the losses/wastes that the prisons officials in Nigeria total loss/waste of 72.5% in Nigeria hardly co-operate with researchers,

hence there has been little research conducted in the Nigerian Prisons. Prison officials in Nigeria, thus, have a negative attitude towards research work aimed at the improvement of the prisons.

4.3 Frequency distributions of the prison officials' group data

The prison officials' group data analysis involved a total of 120 questionnaires which were returned by the respondents and were found usable. From the results of the analysis of the prison officials' group data the frequency distributions in respect of prison, age, gender and marital status variables was as shown in Tables 4.8 - 4.11 below:

Table 4.8: Frequency distribution by Prison Officials

Prison	Value	Frequency	Percent
Kaduna	1	36	30.00
Enugu	2	39	32.50
Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison	3	45	37.50
TOTAL		120	100.00

Table 4.9: Frequency distribution by age Officials

YEARS	VALUE	AGE FREQUENCY	PERCENT
LT. 30	1	36	30.00
30 - 34	2	36	30.00
35 - 39	3	31	25.83
40 - 44	4	13	10.83
45 - 49	5	4	3.33
50 - 54	6	0	.00
55 - 59	7	2	1.67
TOTAL		120	100.00

Table 4.10: Frequency distribution by gender (Officials)

SEX	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Male	1	100	83.33
Female	2	20	16.67
TOTAL		120	100.00

Table 4.11: Frequency distribution by marital status (Officials)

STATUS	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Married	1	114	95.00
Single	2	6	5.00
TOTAL		120	100.00

From the data analysis shown in Tables 4.8 - 4.11 above, it could be inferred that the respondents were fairly distributed among the three prisons selected for the study. Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison, however, emerged with the highest frequency of 45 amounting to 37.50%. The age distribution has shown that young officials, aged between 27, 30 and 34 years, accounted for 60% of the prison officials' population. A majority of the prison officials (83.33%) were male and 95.0% of them were married. On the whole, therefore, it could be inferred that the prison officials' population in Nigeria is made up mostly of active young men who are married and responsible. [illegible] with the age distribution by state of origin, sex, marital status, rank and years of service variables are shown in Tables [illegible] 4.15 below:

Table 4.12: Frequency distribution by state of origin (Officials)

STATE	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Anambra	2	31	25.83
Bendel	4	13	10.83
Benue	5	8	6.67
Cross River	7	3	2.50
Gongola	8	1	0.83
Imo	9	13	10.83
Kaduna	10	18	15.00
Kwara	13	1	0.83
Lagos	14	9	7.50
Ogun	16	7	5.83
Ondo	17	4	3.33
Oyo	18	7	5.83
Plateau	19	3	2.50
Rivers	20	1	0.83
Sokoto	21	1	0.83
TOTAL		120	100.00

Table 4.13: Frequency distribution by level of education (Officials)

LEVEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
First Degree	4	7	5.83
HND/NCE	5	1	0.83
Diploma/OND	6	1	0.83
HSC/GCE (A)	7	1	0.83
WASC/GCE (O)	8	99	82.50
Teachers	9	1	0.83
P.S.L.C.	10	10	8.33
Others	11	10	8.33

Table 4. 14: Frequency distribution by ranks(Officials)

RANK	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Asst. C.P.	2	1	0.83
Chief S.P.	3	1	0.83
Deputy S.P.	5	1	0.83
Asst. S.P.	6	4	3.33
Cadet A.S.P.	7	1	0.83
Chief Warder	8	4	3.33
Asst. C.W.	9	12	10.00
Sergeant	10	17	14.17
Corporal	11	38	31.67
Warder	12	24	20.00
Social W.O.	13	6	5.00
Asst. S.W.O.	14	3	2.50
Social W. Asst.	15	1	0.83
Clerical Asst.	16	5	4.17
Snr. S.W. Asst.	17	2	1.67
TOTAL		120	100.00

Table 4.15: Frequency distribution by years of service (Officicals)

YEARS	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
LT. 10	1	42	35.00
10 - 14	2	48	40.00
15 - 19	3	24	20.00
20 - 24	4	1	.83
25 - 29	5	1	.83
30 - 34	6	4	3.33
35 - 39	7	1	0.83
TOTAL		120	100.00

From the results of the data analysis as displayed in Tables 4.12 - 4.15 above, it could be seen that the distribution of prison officials within the three geographical regions sampled by state of origin is not balanced. While as the Eastern and Western Regions account for 39.99% and 33.32% respectively, the Northern Region (which is the largest region) has only 26.66%. The Eastern and Western Regions, therefore, account for 73.31% of the prison officials' population sampled. The implication of the result of this analysis is that in any representative random sample of prison officials in Nigeria there is a very high probability that at least 73.31% will come from the Eastern and Western Regions.

It could also be inferred from the results of the frequency distributions in Tables 4.12 - 4.15 that prison officials in Nigeria have very low levels of education with the First School Leaving Certificate (FSLC) holders accounting for 50.83% of the population. First Degree and Higher National Diploma/National Certificate of Education (HND/NCE) holders account for only 6.67%. The frequency distribution by ranks is grossly lopsided. While other ranks (Chief Warder to Warder) account for 79.17%, officers account for only 6.65%. Furthermore, while the uniformed officials (i.e. from A.C.P. to Warder) constitute 85.82%, the non -uniformed officials (i.e. social Welfare Officers, Technical, Medical and other auxiliary officials) account for a mere 14.18%. The implication of the lopsidedness of the composition of the prison officials is that the much needed reformation and rehabilitation will be hard to attain in Nigeria, since the non -uniformed officials are those mainly responsible for that all-important task of reformation and rehabilitation in the prison. If the philosophy of imprisonment (i.e. custory care and correction) is to be achieved in Nigeria, then a balance must be struck between the composition of the uniformed and non-uniformed

officials. For, while as the non-uniformed officials are professionally committed to the social aims and objectives of imprisonment (especially care, correction and rehabilitation) the uniformed officials are professionally committed only to the security of imprisonment.

The distribution by years of service also shows that 75% of the officials have served between LT. 10 and 14 years. The implication of this is that most of the prison officials are inexperienced and therefore might not be effective. There is therefore need for systematic and intensive training for officials with 14 years (and less) of service in order to achieve the goals of imprisonment.

The frequency distributions by enlistment reasons, previous occupations, and prison conditions is shown in Tables 4.16 - 4.18 below:

Table 4.16: Frequency distribution by enlistment reasons(Officials)

REASONS	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Salary	1	2	1.67
People's Welfare	3	55	45.83
Uniform and Barracks	4	1	0.83
Lack of job	5	38	31.67
Recommendation	6	13	10.83
Crime interest	7	10	8.33
Others	8	1	0.83
TOTAL		120	100.0

Table 4.17: Frequency distributions by previous occupation(Officials)

TYPES OF OCCUPATION	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Farming	1	2	1.67
Trading	2	5	4.17
Teaching	3	10	8.33
Technician	6	14	11.67
Civil Service	7	1	0.83
Schooling	8	48	40.00
Other	9	40	33.33
TOTAL		120	100.00

Table 4.18: Frequency distribution by prison condition ratings (Officicals)

RATING	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Good	1	47	39.17
Bad	2	46	38.33
Average	3	27	22.5
TOTAL		120	100.00

The frequency distributions shown in Tables 4.16 - 4.18 above, have revealed that most of the officials (45.83%) enlisted in the N.P.S. due to interest in people's welfare. Paradoxically, a significant number (31.67%) joined the N.P.S. due to lack of any other suitable job. The implication of the presence of this significant number of officials in the N.P.S. is that they will contribute negatively to the goals of imprisonment - hence they have no interest in the job. It is also worth noting that the prison officials' salary is very poor and unattractive, hence only 1.67% joined the service due to salary.

Out of the prison officials sampled, 60% had tried one job or the other before enlisting in the N.P.S., while 40% came straight from school (see Table 4.17). The summated frequency distributions of the prison condition ratings (see Table 4.18) have shown that 60.83% of the officials rated prison conditions as being either totally bad or just average. The implication of this is that under such bad/average conditions the philosophy behind imprisonment can hardly materialize. In otherwords, with the bad/average prison conditions in Nigeria, the objectives of imprisonment (especially care, correction and rehabilitation) will be difficult to attain. The prison conditions rated by the officials were prison discipline, security, educational training programme, vocational training programme, social contact between officials and inmates, prisoners' food, information services, prison officials' welfare, prisoners' accommodation, and prison medical care.

Variables 22 and 23 (i.e. Q. 19 and Q. 20) on the prison officials' questionnaire (see Appendix C) sought to know the availability of a library in each of the prisons sampled, and whether the inmates were informed about it as well as permitted to use it. The frequency distributions of the responses received for the two variables are shown in Tables 4.19 and 4.20 below:

Table 4.19: Frequency distribution of library availability in prisons sampled Officials

[illegible]	[illegible]	FREQUENCY	[illegible]
Yes	1	96	[illegible]
No	2	24	[illegible]
[illegible]		120	[illegible]

Table 4.20: Frequency distribution of library usage permission variable Officials

RESPONSE	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Yes	1	95	79.17
No	2	25	20.83
TOTAL		120	100.00

From the responses received as tabulated above, it could be inferred that almost all the prison officials were aware of the availability of a library in the prisons sampled and that inmates were informed about it as well as permitted to use it (i.e. 90% and 79.17% respectively). It was however absurd to observe that 20% of the officials were not aware of the existence of a library in the prisons sampled. This researcher noted that this was a very serious case of ignorance on the part of the officials concerned which was capable of twarting the efforts of the FGN at the reformation and rehabilitation of inmates. The implication of this is that if 20% of the officials are ignorant of the prison resources provided by the FGN, then such officials could not be expected to be effective in carrying out the laudable plans of imprisonment.

4.4 Frequency distributions of the inmates' group data:

The inmates' group data involved an analysis of 225 usable questionnaires which were returned by the respondents in the three prisons sampled. Tables 4.21 - 4.24 below show the frequency distributions in respect of prison, age, gender, and marital status:

Table 4.21: Frequency distribution by prison(Inmates)

PRISON	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Kaduna	1	90	40.00
Enugu	2	76	33.78
Kirikiri Maximum	3	59	26.22
TOTAL		225	100.00

Table 4.22: Frequency distribution by age (Inmates)

AGE IN YEARS	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
LT. 30	1	119	52.89
30 - 34	2	47	20.89
35 - 39	3	30	13.33
40 - 44	4	11	4.89
45 - 49	5	10	4.44
50 - 54	6	1	0.44
55 - 59	7	2	0.89
60 - 64	8	3	1.33
75 - 79	11	1	0.44
95 - 99	15	1	0.44
TOTAL		225	100.00

Table 4.23: Frequency Distribution by gender (Inmates)

SEX	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Male	1	218	96.89
Female	2	7	3.11
TOTAL		225	100.00

Table 4.24: Frequency distribution by marital status (Inmates)

STATUS	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Married	1	115	51.11
Single	2	106	47.11
Divorced	4	4	1.78
TOTAL		225	100.00

From the frequency distributions given in Tables 4.21 - 4.24 above, it could be inferred that Kaduna Prison inmates had the highest response of 40% followed by Jaugu Prison inmates with 33.78% while Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison inmates had only 26.22%. Most of the inmates sampled (i.e. 73.78%) were young people between the ages of L.T. 30 and 34 years with those L.T. 30 years old accounting for 5%.89 . The implication of this age distribution is that most of the crimes in Nigeria are committed by young people of less than 30 years old. The sample also revealed that 96.89% of the inmates were male while females accounted for only 3.11%. The distribution of the respondents by marital status showed that 51.11% were married while 47.11% were single. Divorcees accounted for only 1.78%. The implication of the finding by marital status is that crimes are committed almost equally by married and non- married people alike.

The sample further revealed that 98.67% of the inmates were Nigerians while non - Nigerians accounted for only 1.33% . The frequency distributions by state of origin (for [illegible]), level of education, category of imprisonment, length of imprisonment, type of offence, and occupation prior to imprisonment are shown in Tables 4.25 - 4.30 below:

Table 4.25: Frequency distribution by state of origin (Nigerian Inmates only)

STATE	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Akwa Ibom	1	3	1.35
Anambra	2	66	29.73
Bauchi	3	1	0.45
Bendel	4	27	12.16
Benue	5	14	6.31
Borno	6	4	1.80
Cross River	7	6	2.70
Gongola	8	6	2.70
Imo	9	19	8.56
Kaduna	10	19	8.56
Kano	11	9	4.05
Katsina	12	1	0.45
Kwara	13	3	1.35
Lagos	14	5	2.25
Niger	15	3	1.35
Ogun	16	7	3.15
Ondo	17	8	3.60
Oyo	18	5	2.25
Plateau	19	4	1.80
Rivers	20	8	3.60
Sokoto	21	4	1.80
TOTAL		[illegible]	[illegible]

Note: 222 Nigerian and 3 non-Nigerian gives the total of 225.

Table 4.26: Frequency distribution by levels of education (Inmates)

LEVEL	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Doctorate Degree	2	1	0.44
Master's Degree	3	2	0.89
Bachelor's Degree	4	6	2.67
HND/NCE	5	12	5.33
Dip./OND	6	16	7.11
HSC/GCE (A)	7	17	7.56
WASC/GCE (O)	8	79	35.11
Teachers GD. 2	9	4	1.78
F.S.L.C.	10	68	30.22
Others	11	20	8.89
TOTAL		225	100.00

Table 4.27: Frequency distribution by category of imprisonment (Inmates)

CATEGORY	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Convict	1	190	84.44
Detainee	2	11	4.89
Awaiting Trial	3	24	10.67
TOTAL		225	100.00

Table 4.28: Frequency distribution by length of imprisonment (Inmates)

LENGTH OF TIME	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
LT. 12 months	1	34	15.56
12 - 48 months	2	48	21.33
MT. 48 months	3	143	63.11
TOTAL		225	100.00

Table 4.29: Frequency distribution by type of offence (Inmates)

OFFENCE	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Theft	1	59	26.22
Murder	2	11	4.89
Armed Robbery	3	41	18.22
Currency Trafficking	4	5	2.22
Drugs	5	15	6.67
Civil Offence	6	12	5.33
Criminal Offence	7	49	21.78
Others	8	33	14.67
TOTAL		225	100.00

Table 4.30: Frequency distribution by prior occupation (Inmates)

OCCUPATION	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Farming	1	5	2.22
Trading	2	49	21.78
Teaching	3	5	2.22
Soldiering	4	7	3.11
Police service	5	9	4.00
Civil service	6	28	12.44
Technician	7	17	7.56
Others	8	105	46.67
TOTAL		225	100.00

From the analysis of data shown in Tables 4.25 - 4.30 above, it could be seen that the highest rate of crime was recorded by Anambra State (29.73%) followed by Bendel State with 12.16%, while the lowest record went to Bauchi State and Katsina State (0.45% each). A closer observation of the frequency distribution of the inmates by state of origin (Table 4.25) has revealed that most of the inmates (69.35%) originated from the southern part of Nigeria while 30.62% came from the northern part. Apparently the southern part of Nigeria is by far more industrialised than the northern part. The implication of this observation is that most of the crimes are committed in the more industrialized parts of Nigeria where the economic activities are also heavily concentrated. The distribution of the educational levels of the inmates has revealed that most of them (76%) were not educated beyond the (W.S.C./S.C.) Ordinary Level. Within this group, those with the First School Leaving Certificate (F.S.L.C.) accounted for 30.22%. Those with the advanced level education and above accounted for only 24% of the sample.

The frequency distributions further showed that most of the inmates sampled (84.44%) were convicts and majority of them (inmates) (59.11%) were serving long terms of imprisonment (i.e. 10 months) (see Tables 4.27 and 4.28). With regards to the type of offence committed, the commonest ones were theft (26.22%) and armed robbery (18.22%) which together accounted for 44.44%. The implication of this observation is that there is a gross imbalance in the distribution of wealth in Nigeria which has resulted in others using unlawful means to strike a balance. On the occupation of the inmates prior to incarceration, the data revealed that most of them (38.67%) were engaged in a number of unspecified (menial/odd) jobs while the civil servants and the unemployed constituted 21.78% and 17.33% respectively. The

researcher therefore inferred from the information in Table 4.30 that the 46.67% of the inmates engaged in some odd jobs before incarceration were as good as unemployed.

The inmates were also asked to access (or rate) some prison conditions which the researcher assumed were liable to influence their attitudes towards the provision and usage of library and information resources. These prison condition were prison food, prison accommodation, social contact between inmates and officials, prisoners' welfare, inmates' educational and vocational training programmes, library and information services, medical care, prison regulations and administration. The distribution of their summated responses is shown in Table 4.31 below.

Table 4.31: Frequency distribution of prison conditions ratings (Inmates)

RATING	VALUE	SUMMATED FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Good	1	18	8.00
Bad	2	146	65.78
Average	3	59	26.22
TOTAL		[illegible]	100.00

From the analysis shown in Table 4.31 above, it could be seen that the inmates rated prison conditions to be 65.78% bad. Under such very bad prison conditions it was assumed that no meaningful reformational and rehabilitational programme could be successful.

Apart from these prison conditions, the researcher also sought to know whether the inmates were aware of the existence of library in the prisons and whether they were permitted to use it as well as whether they actually used it. The results of the enquiries are shown in Table 4.32 - 4.34 below.

Table 4.32: Frequency distribution of library availability(Inmates)

LIBRARY AVAILABILITY	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Available	1	136	60.44
Not Available	2	89	39.56
TOTAL		225	100.00

Table 4.33: Frequency distribution of library usage permission (Inmates)

USAGE PERMISSION	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Granted	1	90	40.00
Not Granted	2	135	60.00
TOTAL		225	100.00

Table 4.34: Frequency distribution of library usage(Inmates)

LIBRARY USAGE	VALUE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Used	1	83	36.89
Not used	2	142	63.11
TOTAL		225	100.00

From the analysis shown in Tables 4.32 - 4.34, therefore, it could be inferred that 60.44% of the inmates were aware of the existence of libraries in the prison quarters. However, 60% of them indicated that they were [illegible] the prison library. Similarly, 63.11% of the inmates did not use the prison library.

4.5 Analyses of the attitude scores of prison officials on the provision and usage of library and information resources dependent variables.

The results of the analyses of the attitude scores of prison officials on the provision and usage variables are shown in Tables 4.35 - 4.38 below:

Table 4.35: Descriptive statistics of the attitude scores of all prison officials on the provision and usage variables (N = 120)

Dependent Variables	Arithmetic Mean	Sample S.D.	Sample Variance	Coefficient of variation	Standard Error of Mean	Minimum Score	Maximum Score
Provision	40.65	4.88	23.83	12.01%	0.45	24	50
Usage	29.91	3.33	11.11	11.14%	0.30	22	38

Table 4.36: Descriptive statistics of the attitude scores of sub-group 1, Medium Prison Officials, on the provision and usage variables (N = 36).

Dependent Variables	Arithmetic Mean	SAMPLE S.D.	Sample Variable	Coefficient of variation	Standard Error of Mean	Minimum Score	Maximum Score
Provision	41.06	4.97	24.74	12.42%	0.83	26	49
Usage	28.67	3.45	11.89	12.03%	0.57	22	36

Table 4.37: Descriptive statistics of the attitude scores of sub-group 2, Female Prison Officials, on the provision and usage variables (N = 36).

Dependent Variables	Arithmetic Mean	Sample S.D.	Sample Variance	Coefficient of variation	Standard Error of Mean	Minimum Score	Maximum Score
Provision	41.[illegible]	[illegible]	21.58	11.07%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Usage	30.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	[illegible]

Table 4.38: Descriptive statistics of the attitude scores of sub-group 3, Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison Officials, on the provision and usage variables (N = 45).

Dependent Variables	Arithmetic Mean	Sample S.D	Sample Variance	Coefficient of variation	Standard Error of Mean	Minimum Score	Maximum Score
Provision	39.99	4.89	23.91	12.22%	0.73	26	50
Usage	30.64	2.48	6.14	8.09%	0.37	25	36

From the descriptive statistics given in Tables 4.35 - 4.38 above, it could be inferred that all the prison officials as a group have a more positive attitude towards the provision than towards the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons. Table 4.35 has shown a mean difference of 10.74 between the officials' mean scores on provision and usage dependent variables. The three sub-groups of officials (namely, Kaduna Prison Officials, Enugu Prison Officials, and Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison Officials) have also displayed more positive attitudes towards the provision than the usage of library and information resources in the Nigerian prisons sampled. Whether these differences between the sample mean scores are statistically significant or are due to chance or sampling fluctuations was further determined by One-Way ANOVA as shown in Tables 4.39 - 4.40 below:

Table 4.39: Comparison of the attitude scores of officials by prison on the provision dependent variables.

ONE-WAY ANOVA
Provision scores comparison between prisons for officials

Group	Mean	N
1. Kaduna	40.056	36
2. Enugu	41.949	39
3. Kirikiri	40.000	45
Grand Mean	40.650	120

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	M.S.	F RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	97.514	2	48.757	2.084	0.1291
WITHIN	2737.786	117	23.400		
TOTAL	2835.300	119			

Table 4.40: Comparison of the attitude scores of officials by prison on the usage dependent variables.

ONE-WAY ANOVA
Usage scores comparison between prisons for officials

Group	Mean	N
1. Kaduna	28.667	36
2. Enugu	30.205	39
3. Kirikiri	30.644	45
Grand Mean	29.908	120

ANOVA Summary

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	M.S.	F	PROB.
BETWEEN	82.302	2	41.151	3.9	0.0223
WITHIN	1239.690	117	10.597		
TOTAL	1321.992	119			

From the results of the One-Way ANOVA above, it could be seen that prison officials in the three prisons sampled have almost identical attitudes towards the provision of library and information resources, hence the PROB. 0.1291 shown in Table 4.39 is considered to be statistically insignificant in the light of the researcher's pre-set theoretical level of significance (i.e. 0.05). However, the result of the One-Way ANOVA shown in Table 4.40 has revealed that the officials' attitudes toward the usage of library and information resources differ significantly from one prison to the other, hence the PROB. 0.0222 is considered to be statistically significant (i.e. P<0.05).

The prison officials' attitude scores on the provision and usage dependent variables were further analysed by the manipulation of the following independent variables:

(a) Age

(b) Gender

(c) Marital status

(d) Years of service

(e) Level of education

(f) Reasons for enlistment

(g) Prison conditions.

In order to arrive at more realistic outputs and for efficient data management reasons, the classifications of some of the independent variables (like age, level of education et cetera) as given earlier (see Tables 4.9, 4.13, 4.15, 4.16 and 4.18) were compounded. The result of the data analysis in respect of age, gender and marital status is shown in Tables 4.41 - 4.46 below:

Table 4.41: Comparison of the attitude scores of officials on the provision variables by age.

ONE-WAY ANOVA
PROVISION SCORES COMPARISON BY AGE

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. LT . 30	38.861	36
2. 30 - 34	40.667	36
3. 35 - 39	41.762	21
4. 40 - 44	41.462	13
5. 45 - MT. 45	42.786	14
GRAND MEAN	40.650	120

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	213.597	4	53.399	2.342	0.0590
WITHIN	2621.703	115	22.797		
TOTAL	2835.300	119			

Table 4.42: Comparison of the attitude scores of officials on the usage variables by age.

ONE-WAY ANOVA
USAGE SCORES COMPARISON BY AGE

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. LT. 30	29.000	36
2. 30 - 34	30.111	36
3. 35- 39	30.857	21
4. 40 - 44	29.462	13
5. 45 - [illegible] 45	30.714	14
[illegible]	29.90	[illegible]

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	61.777	4	15.444	1.409	0.2353
WITHIN	1260.115	115	10.958		
TOTAL	1321.892	119			

Table 4.43: Comparison of the attitude scores of officials on the provision variables by gender.

T-TEST
PROVISION SCORES COMPARISON BY GENDER

	GROUP 1 (MALE)	GROUP 2 (FEMALE)
MEAN	41.0200	38.8000
STD. DEV.	4.5482	6.0923
N	100	20

MEAN DIFFERENCE	=	2.2200
STD. ERROR OF DIFFERENCE	=	1.1832
T	=	1.8763
D.F.	=	118
PROB.	=	0.0315

Table 4.44: Comparison of the attitude scores of officials on the usage variables by gender.

T-TEST
USAGE SCORES COMPARISON BY GENDER

	GROUP 1 (MALE)	GROUP 2 (FEMALE)
MEAN	30.3000	27.9500
STD. DEV.	3.1221	3.7343
N	100	20

MEAN DIFFERENCE	=	2.3500
STD. ERROR OF DIFFERENCE	=	0.7908
T	=	2.9716
D.F.	=	118
PROB.	=	0.001796

Table 4.45: Comparison of the attitude scores of officials on the provision variables by marital status.

T-TEST
PROVISION SCORES COMPARISON BY MARITAL STATUS FOR OFFICIALS

	GROUP 1 (MARRIED)	GROUP 2 (SINGLE)
MEAN	40.6140	41.3333
STD. DEV.	4.8818	5.2789
N OF CASES	114	6

MEAN DIFFERENCE	=	— 0.7193
STD. ERROR OF DIFFERENCE	=	2.0521
T	=	-0.3505
D.F.	=	118
PROBABILITY	=	0.3633

Table 4.46: Comparison of the attitude scores of officials by marital status on the usage variable.

T-TEST
USAGE SCORES COMPARISON BY MARITAL STATUS

	GROUP 1 (MARRIED)	GROUP 2 (SINGLE)
MEAN	30.0000	28.1667
STD. DEV.	3.3019	3.7639
N	114	6

MEAN Diff[illegible]	=	1.8333
STD. ERROR [illegible]	=	1.3918
T	=	1.3173
D.F.	=	118
PROB.	=	0.0951

From the results of the data analysis according to independent variables of age, gender, and marital status shown in Tables 4.41 - 4.46, it could be inferred that significant differences were found only by gender. Though the other differences were not statistically significant (i.e. P>0.05) it could be inferred from the mean scores that prison officials between the ages of 30 - 39 have a more positive attitude towards the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons. Married officials, also, tended to have more positive attitudes towards the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Tables 4.47 - 4.50 below show the results of the data analysis of the scores of prison officials on the provision and usage variables with regards to years of service and levels of education (independent variables).

Table 4.47: Comparison of attitude scores of officials on the provision variables by years of service.

ONE-WAY ANOVA
PROVISION SCORES COMPARISON BY YEARS OF SERVICE

	GROUP	MEAN	N
1.	UP. 10	38.690	42
2.	10 - 14	41.167	48
3.	15 - 19	41.429	14
4.	21 - UP. 20	43.563	16
	TOTAL	[illegible]	120

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SS	DF	MS	F	PROB.
BETWEEN	314.201	3	[illegible]	1.726	0.0000%
WITHIN	2511.799	116	[illegible]		
TOTAL	2826.3	119			

Table 4.48: Comparison of attitude scores of officials on the usage variables by years of service.

ONE-WAY ANOVA
USAGE SCORES COMPARISON BY YEARS OF SERVICE

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. LT. 10	29.810	42
2. 10 - 14	29.771	48
3. 15 - 19	30.071	14
4. 20 - MT. 20	30.438	16
GRAND MEAN	29.908	120

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	6.170	3	2.057	0.181	0.9089
WITHIN	1315.821	116	11.343		
TOTAL	1321.992	119			

Table 4.49: Comparison of attitude scores of officials on the provision variables by levels of education.

ONE WAY ANOVA
PROVISION SCORES COMPARISON BY LEVELS OF EDUCATION

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. H.S.C/A.C.E.(T) & ABOVE	42.176	17
2. TEACHER'S ED.D & WASC/GCE(O)	41.156	32
3. FIRST DEG. [illegible] DEPT.	39.852	61
4. OTHERS	41.300	10
GRAND MEAN	40.650	120

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	[illegible]	D.F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BETWEEN	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WITHIN	2744.465	116	[illegible]		
TOTAL	2825.300	119			

Table 4.50: Comparison of attitude scores of officials on the usage variables by levels of education.

ONE-WAY ANOVA
USAGE SCORES COMPARISON BY LEVELS OF EDUCATION

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. H.S.C/G.C.E(A) & ABOVE	31.176	17
2. TEACHER'S GD. 2 & W.A.S.C./G.C.E(O)	30.500	32
3. FIRST DEGR. LEAV. CERT.	29.033	61
4. OTHERS	31.200	10
GRAND MEAN	29.908	120

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	101.987	3	33.996	3.232	0.0250
WITHIN	1220.005	116	10.517		
TOTAL	1321.992	119			

The results of the comparison of the attitude scores of officials on the provision and usage variables by years of service and levels of education (see Tables 4.47 - 4.50) have revealed that while years of service affect provision, levels of education affect usage significantly. In other words, officials who have served from 20 years and above tend to have a more positive attitude towards the provision (rather than usage) of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons. Similarly, those with higher levels of education than the officials tend to have a more positive attitude towards the usage (rather than the provision) of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

The correlation of the attitude scores of [illegible] provision and usage variables for subgroups [illegible] shown in Tables 4.51 - 4.58 below:

Table 4.51: Comparison of attitude scores of officials on the provision variables by reasons for enlistment.

ONE-WAY ANOVA
PROVISION SCORES COMPARISON BY REASONS FOR ENLISTMENT

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. People's welfare/uniform and Barracks/Salary	41.983	58
2. Lack of job	39.000	38
3. Recommendation/Crime interest/Others	40.042	24
GRAND MEAN	40.650	120

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	215.359	2	107.679	4.809	0.00984
WITHIN	2619.941	117	22.393		
TOTAL	2835.300	119			

Note: In group 1, those who joined due to salary/uniform and barracks were only 3 and constituted only 2.5% of the officials (see Table 4.16).

Table 4.52: Comparison of the attitude scores of officials on the usage variables by reasons for enlistment.

ONE-WAY ANOVA
USAGE SCORES COMPARISON BY REASONS FOR ENLISTMENT

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. People's welfare/uniform and Barracks/Salary	41.379	58
2. Lack of job	39.763	38
3. Recommendation/Crime interest/Others	41.375	24
GRAND MEAN	40.775	120

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	46.377	2	23.189	3.91	.0223

Table 4.53: Comparison of the attitude scores of officials on the provision variables by prison conditions.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

PROVISION SCORES COMPARISON BY PRISON CONDITIONS FOR OFFICIALS

	GROUP	MEAN	N
1.	Good	40.542	24
2.	Bad	40.739	88
3.	Average	40.000	8
	GRAND MEAN	40.650	120

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	4.353	2	2.177	0.090	0.9140
WITHIN	2830.947	117	24.196		
TOTAL	2835.300	119			

Table 4.54: Comparison of the attitude scores of officials on the usage variables by prison conditions.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

USAGE SCORES COMPARISON BY PRISON CONDITIONS FOR OFFICIALS

	GROUP	MEAN	N
1.	Good	29.917	24
2.	Bad	29.886	88
3.	Average	30.125	8
	GRAND MEAN	29.908	120

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	.418	2	.209	.018	.9821
WITHIN	1321.577	117	11.295		
TOTAL	1321.995	119			

The results of the comparison of the attitude scores of officials on the reasons for enlistment (see Tables 4.51 - 4.52) have shown that those who enlisted due to people's welfare tend to have a more positive attitude towards the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons. Those officials who joined the N.P.S. due to lack of job had the lowest attitude score on the provision variable. On the usage variable (see Table 4.54), those officials who rated the prison conditions to be either bad or average had lower mean attitude scores. The implication of this is that prison conditions adversely affect the attitudes of prison officials.

In order to determine whether any correlation exists among the attitude scores of prison officials with regards to the penology, provision and usage dependent variables, Pearson correlation (Subprogram Pearson Corr.) was used in analysing the officials' data. The result of the computer analysis is shown in the correlation matrix given in Table 4.54.1 below:

Table 4.54.1: Pearson correlation matrix for the attitudes of officials toward penology, provision and usage variables.

	PENOLOGY	USAGE	PROVISION
PENOLOGY	1.00000		
USAGE	0.18813	1.00000	
PROVISION	0.20525	0.33633	1.00000

CRITICAL VALUE (D.F. = 31, 0.05) = +Or -0.1509%

CRITICAL VALUE (D.F. = 31, 0.05) = +/- .17888

The computer correlation output as shown in Table 4.54.1 was interpreted by the researcher as given in Table 4.54.2 below:

Table 4.54.2: Summary interpretation of Pearson Corr. matrix shown in Table 4.54.1.

VARIABLES CORRELATED	PEARSON CORR. VALUE	2-TAIL CRITICAL VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	REMARKS
Penology Vs Usage	0.18813	0.17928	P $\leq$ 0.05	S.
Penology Vs Provision	0.20525	0.17928	P $\leq$ 0.05	S.
Usage Vs Provision	0.33633	0.17928	P $\leq$ 0.05	S.

Note: S = Significant at P = $\leq$ 0.05.

From the summary interpretation of the Pearson Corr. given in Table 4.54.2 above, it could be inferred that penology has a statistically significant effect on the attitudes of prison officials towards the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons. Furthermore, the officials' attitudes toward the provision variable are significantly correlated with their attitudes toward the usage variable. In the context of the theoretical formulation of this researcher, therefore, the correlational analysis shown in Tables 4.54.1 - 4.54.2 above, have confirmed that favourable attitudes toward penology would entail favourable attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prisons.

4.6 Analyses of the attitude scores of prison inmates on the provision and usage of library and information resources dependent variables.

The data collected from the prison inmates was subjected to systematic analysis similar to the analysis of the prison officials' data. The results of the attitude scores of the inmates on the provision and usage variables are shown in Tables 4.55 - 4.58 below:

Table 4.55: Descriptive statistics of the attitude scores of all prison inmates on the provision and usage variables (N = 225).

Dependent Variables	Arithmetic Mean	Sample S.D.	Sample Variance	Coefficient of variation	Standard Error of Mean	Minimum Score	Maximum Score
Provision	24.64	2.76	7.70	11.26%	0.19	16	32
Usage	38.98	4.36	18.97	11.17%	0.29	26	49

Table 4.56: Descriptive statistics of the attitude scores of sub-group 4, Kaduna prison inmates, on the provision and usage variables (N = 90).

Dependent Variables	Arithmetic Mean	Sample S.D.	Sample Variance	Coefficient of variation	Standard Error of Mean	Minimum score	Maximum Score
Provision	25.08	2.56	6.57	10.22%	0.27	19	31
Usage	39.16	4.31	18.58	11.00%	0.45	26	47

Table 4.57: Descriptive statistics of the attitude scores of sub-group 5, Kaduna prison inmates, on the provision and usage variables (N = 76).

Dependent Variables	Arithmetic Mean	Sample S.D.	Sample Variance	Coefficient of variation	Standard Error of Mean	Minimum Score	Maximum Score
Provision	24.32	3.18	10.14	13.08%	0.37	17	32
Usage	38.57	4.48	20.07	11.62%	0.51	26	47

Table 4.58: Descriptive statistics of the attitude scores of sub-group 6, Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison inmates, on the provision and usage variables (N = 59).

Dependent Variables	Arithmetic Mean	Sample S.D.	Sample Variance	Coefficient of Variation	Standard Error of Mean	Minimum Score	Maximum Score
Provision	24.31	2.47	6.08	10.1[illegible]%	0.32	16	30
Usage	39.75	4.16	17.33	10.47%	0.54	26	49

From the results of the data analysed of the attitude scores of inmates on the provision and usage of library and information resources given in Tables 4.55 - 4.58 above, it could be inferred that all the inmates as a group have a more positive attitude towards usage than provision. Even within the sub-groups there is evidence of differences between the mean scores in respect of the provision and usage dependent variables.

In order to determine the extent of variation and statistical significance of the differences between the mean scores on the provision and usage dependent variables, a comparative analysis was done using one-way ANOVA. The results of the comparative analyses are shown in Tables 4.59 - 4.60 below:

Table 4.59: Comparative analysis of the differences between group attitude mean scores of inmates on the provision dependent variables.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

PROVISION SCORES COMPARISON BETWEEN PRISONS [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	N
1. Kaduna Prison Inmates	[illegible].078	90
2. Enugu Prison Inmates	[illegible].305	[illegible]
3. Kirikiri [illegible] Prison Inmates	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table 4.59 (Cont'd)

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	28.434	2	14.217	1.860	0.1581
WITHIN	1697.122	222	7.645		
TOTAL	1725.556	224			

Table 4.60: Comparative analysis of the differences between group attitude mean scores of inmates on the usage dependent variables.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

USAGE SCORES COMPARISON BETWEEN PRISONS FOR INMATES

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. Kaduna Prison Inmates	39.156	90
2. Enugu Prison Inmates	38.184	76
3. Kirikiri Maximum Prison Inmates	39.746	59
GRAND MEAN	38.982	225

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	85.499	2	42.750	2.279	0.1046
WITHIN	4164.430	222	18.759		
TOTAL	4249.929	224			

From the results of the comparative One-Way ANOVA shown in Tables 4.59 - 4.60 above, it could be inferred that the three sub-groups of inmates have almost identical attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons. In other words, the attitudes of inmates toward the provision and usage of library and information resources do not differ significantly from the three prisons

sampled, hence the probabilities (i.e. PROB. 0.1581 and PROB. 0.1048) are considered statistically insignificant and therefore due to chance or sampling fluctuations.

The prison inmates' attitude scores on the provision and usage dependent variables were further scrutinized by the manipulation of the following independent variables:

(a) Age

(b) Gender

(c) Marital status

(d) Category of imprisonment

(e) Length of imprisonment

(f) Level of education

(g) Type of offence

(h) Prison conditions

The classifications of some of the independent variables (like age, level of education, et cetera) as given earlier (see Tables 4.22, 4.26 and 4.29) were compounded for reasons of efficient data management. The results of the data analyses in respect of age, gender and marital status are shown in Tables 4.61 - 4.66 below:

Table 4.61: Comparative analysis of the attitude scores of inmates on the provision variables by age.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

PROVISION BY AGE FOR INMATES

1.	[illegible]	[illegible]	110
2.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table 4.61 (Cont'd)

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	10.736	4	2.784	0.344	0.8478
WITHIN	1714.820	220	7.795		
TOTAL	1725.556	224			

Table 4.62: Comparative analysis of the attitude scores of inmates on the usage variables by age.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

USAGE COMPARISON BY AGE FOR INMATES

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. UP. 30	38.580	119
2. 30 - 34	40.362	47
3. 35 - 39	38.767	30
4. 40 - 44	39.182	11
5. 45 - UP. 45	38.278	18
GRAND MEAN	38.982	225

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	119.472	4	29.868	1.591	0.1777
WITHIN	4130.457	220	18.775		
TOTAL	4249.929	224			

Table 4.63: Comparative analysis of the attitude scores of inmates on the provision variables by gender.

T-TEST

PROVISION COMPARISON BY GENDER FOR INMATES

	GROUP 1 (MALE)	GROUP 2 (FEMALE)
MEAN	24.6009	26.0000
STD. DEV.	2.7959	1.6330
N OF CASES	218	7

Mean Difference	=	-1.3991
Std. Error of Difference	=	1.0640
T	=	-1.3149
D.F.	=	223
PROBABILITY	=	0.0949

Table 4.64: Comparative analysis of the attitude scores of inmates on the usage variables by gender.

T-TEST

USAGE COMPARISON BY GENDER FOR INMATES

	GROUP 1 (MALE)	GROUP 2 (FEMALE)
MEAN	38.9725	39.3057
STD. DEV.	4.3752	3.9081
N OF CASES	218	7

Mean Difference	=	-0.3332
STD. Error of Difference	=	1.6762
T	=	-0.1988
D.F.	=	223
PROBABILITY	=	0.4209

Table 4.65: Comparative analysis of the attitude scores of inmates on the provision variables by marital status.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

PROVISION COMPARISON BY MARITAL STATUS FOR INMATES

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. Married	24.487	115
2. Single	24.792	106
3. Divorced	25.250	4
GRAND MEAN	24.644	225

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	6.641	2	3.321	0.429	0.6518
WITHIN	1718.914	222	7.743		
TOTAL	1725.556	224			

Table 4.66: Comparative analysis of the attitude scores of inmates on the [illegible] variables by marital status.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

[illegible] COMPARISON BY MARITAL STATUS [illegible]

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. Married	39.400	115
2. Single	38.481	106
3. Divorced	40.250	4
GRAND [illegible]	38.982	225

ANOVA SUMMARY

[illegible]

From the analyses shown in Tables 4.61 - 4.66 above in respect of age, gender, and marital status, it could be seen that no statistically significant differences were found (i.e. P>0.05). In other words, the comparison of the attitude scores of inmates on the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons by the independent variables were unique. However, the inmates tended to score higher on the usage dependent variable with regards to age, gender and marital status. Therefore usage appeared to be affected more than provision by age, gender and marital status.

Tables 4.67 - 4.72 below show the results of the data analyses of the attitude scores of inmates on the provision and usage of library and information resources with regards to category of imprisonment, lengths of imprisonment and levels of education (independent variables).

Table 4.67: Comparative analysis of the attitude scores of inmates on the provision variables by category of imprisonment.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

PROVISION SCORES COMPARISON BY CATEGORY OF IMPRISONMENT FOR INMATES

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. Convicts	24.562	190
2. Detainees	24.636	11
3. Awaiting trial	25.458	24
GRAND MEAN	24.624	225

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE OF VARIATION	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F	SIG.
BETWEEN	2	8.011	.433	.6491
WITHIN	222	18.5		
TOTAL	224			

Table 4.68: Comparative analysis of the attitude scores of inmates on the usage variables by category of imprisonment.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

USAGE SCORES COMPARISON BY CATEGORY OF IMPRISONMENT FOR INMATES

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. Convicts	39.042	190
2. Detainees	36.455	11
3. Awaiting Trials	39.667	24
GRAND MEAN	38.982	225

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	82.205	2	41.103	2.189	0.1144
WITHIN	4167.724	222	18.774		
TOTAL	4249.929	224			

Table 4.69: Comparative analysis of the attitude scores of inmates on the provision variables by lengths of imprisonment.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

PROVISION SCORES COMPARISON BY LENGTHS OF IMPRISONMENT FOR INMATES

UNIT	MEAN	N
1. LT. 19 [illegible]	24.659	44
2. 19 - 48 [illegible]	24.833	48
3. MT. 48 [illegible]	24.571	133
GRAND MEAN	24.644	225

ANOVA SUMMARY

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.762		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			

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Table 4.70: Comparative analysis of the attitude scores of inmates on the usage variables by lengths of imprisonment.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

USAGE SCORES COMPARISON BY LENGTHS OF IMPRISONMENT FOR INMATES

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. LT. 19 MONTHS	38.955	44
2. 19 - 48 MONTHS	37.875	48
3. MT. 48 MONTHS	39.391	133
GRAND MEAN	38.982	225

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	81.101	2	40.550	2.159	0.1178
WITHIN	4168.828	222	18.779		
TOTAL	4249.929	224			

Table 4.71: Comparative analysis of the attitude scores of inmates on the provision variables by levels of education.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

PROVISION SCORES COMPARISON BY LEVELS OF EDUCATION FOR INMATES

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. H.S.C./G.C.E. (A) and Above	34.500	54
2. Teachers' Grade 2 and WASC/GCE (O)	34.651	83
3. First Cert. and Leaving Certificate	34.[illegible]	68
4. Others	34.350	20
GRAND MEAN	34.591	225

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.[illegible]	.[illegible]	.[illegible]
WITHIN	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
TOTAL	1755.[illegible]	224			

Table 4.72: Comparative analysis of the attitude scores of inmates on the usage variables by levels of education.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

USAGE SCORES COMPARISON BY LEVELS OF EDUCATION FOR INMATES

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. HSC/GCE (A) and Above	39.630	54
2. Teachers Grade 2 and WASC/GCE (O)	39.470	83
3. First School Leaving Certificate	37.824	68
4. Others	39.150	20
GRAND MEAN	38.982	225

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	134.229	3	33.743	2.403	0.0683
WITHIN	4115.700	221	18.623		
TOTAL	4249.929	224			

From the results of the analyses shown in Tables 4.67 - 4.72 above, it could be seen that all categories of inmates have identical attitudes toward the provision of library and information resources in prison. However with regards to the usage of library and information resources, convicts and awaiting trials categories have a higher attitude. Similarly, all inmates in the three lengths of imprisonment had a unique score on the provision variable. But with regards to the usage of library and information resources, those inmates serving the longest term of imprisonment had the highest attitude score (i.e. 3.701, in Table 4.70). The lowest score on the usage variable was recorded by inmates with [illegible] levels of education (i.e. 2.95). However, attitude scores of those inmates with [illegible] level of education had the highest score (i.e. 39.630, [illegible]).

Tables 4.73 - 4.76 below show the results of the comparative analyses of the attitude scores of inmates on the provision and usage variables with regards to type of offence, and prison conditions (independent variables).

Table 4.73: Comparative analysis of the attitude scores of inmates on the provision variable by type of offence.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

PROVISION SCORES COMPARISON BY TYPE OF OFFENCE FOR INMATES

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. Theft	25.119	59
2. Murder	23.818	11
3. Armed Robbery	23.976	41
4. Currency Trafficking	25.000	5
5. Drugs	24.933	15
6. Civil Offence	23.833	12
7. Criminal Offence	24.796	49
8. Others	24.788	33
GRAND MEAN	24.644	225

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	53.740	7	7.643	0.990	0.4477
WITHIN	1674.856	217	7.718		
TOTAL	1728.596	224			

Table 4.74: Comparative analysis of the attitude scores of inmates on the usage variables by type of offence.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

USAGE SCORES COMPARISON BY TYPE OF OFFENCE FOR INMATES

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. Theft	37.780	59
2. Murder	39.909	11
3. Armed Robbery	39.512	41
4. Currency Trafficking	39.000	5
5. Drugs	39.000	15
6. Civil offence	38.500	12
7. Criminal offence	39.551	49
8. Others	39.424	33
TOTAL GRAND MEAN	38.760	225

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	130.741	7	18.677	0.983	0.4438
WITHIN	4119.168	217	18.982		
TOTAL	4249.909	224			

Table 4.75: Comparative analysis of the attitude scores of inmates on the provision variables by prison conditions.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

PROVISION SCORES COMPARISON BY PRISON CONDITIONS FOR INMATES

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. Good	28.750	4
2. Bad	24.481	189
3. Average	25.094	32
GRAND MEAN	24.644	225

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	78.902	2	39.451	5.319	0.005543
WITHIN	1646.654	222	7.417		
TOTAL	1725.556	224			

Table 4.76: Comparative analysis of the attitude scores of inmates on the usage variables by prison conditions.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

USAGE SCORES COMPARISON BY PRISON CONDITIONS FOR INMATES

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. Good	35.500	4
2. Bad	39.111	189
3. Average	38.656	32
GRAND MEAN	38.982	225

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	1[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WITHIN	[illegible]	222	[illegible]		
TOTAL	[illegible]	224			

From the results of the analyses of the attitude scores of inmates on the provision and usage variables (see Tables 4.73 - 4.76) above, it could be inferred that those inmates who were imprisoned for murder, armed robbery and civil offences had the lowest attitude scores on the provision of library and information resources in prisons. However, concerning the usage of library and information resources in prison, inmates in all the categories of offences exhibited almost identical attitude scores. On prison conditions, those inmates who rated the conditions to be bad had the lowest attitude score on the provision variable while those who rated them as good had the highest score. The implication of this discovery is that good prison conditions will attract positive attitudes towards the provision of library and information resources from inmates while bad conditions will give rise to negative attitudes. On the usage variables, the attitude scores of the inmates were found to differ only slightly, hence the probability (PROB. 0.2353) was considered to be statistically insignificant.

The inmates' data was further subjected to more detailed analysis by computer using the Subprogram Pearson Corr. in order to determine relationships among the dependent variables: penology, provision and usage. The computer out put is shown in Table 4.76.1 below:

Table 4.76.1: Pearson Correlation Matrix for the attitudes of inmates towards provision, usage and penology variables.

	PROVISION	USAGE	PENOLOGY
PROVISION	1.00000		
USAGE	.0000	.0000	
PENOLOGY	.1078	.0109	.0000

ONE-TAIL (- .05, 0.05) = +/- .1087

CRITICAL VALUE (- .01, 0.05) = +/- .13082

SIG. LEVEL

The researcher, further interpreted the computer output given in Table 4.76.1 above as shown in Table 4.76.2 below:

Table 4.76.2: Summary interpretation of Pearson Corr. Matrix shown in Table 4.76.1.

VARIABLES CORRELATED	PEARSON CORR. COEFFICIENTS	2-TAIL CRITICAL VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE LEVEL	REMARKS
Provision Vs Usage	0.28271	0.13082	$P \leq 0.05$	S.
Provision Vs Penology	0.22573	0.13082	$P \leq 0.05$	S.
Usage Vs Penology	0.20109	0.13082	$P \leq 0.05$	S.

Note: S = Significant at $P \leq 0.05$.

The researcher was able to infer from the summary interpretation of Pearson Corr. matrix shown in Table 4.76.2 above, that penology significantly affects inmates' attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons. Furthermore, it was discovered that the provision of library and information resources in prison significantly affects the attitudes of inmates toward the usage of the resources. These findings further confirmed the researcher's theoretical formulation that favourable attitudes (positive) toward penology would result in favourable (positive) attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prison.

4.7 Analyses of the scores of officials on the officials' attitudes-toward-inmates variable.

Descriptive statistics of the scores of officials on the officials' attitudes-toward-inmates is shown in Table 4.77 below:

Table 4.77: Descriptive statistics of the attitudes of officials toward inmates.

Arithmetic mean	=	29.325
Sample Standard Dev.	=	3.8220
Sample variance	=	14.6077
Coefficient of Variation	=	13.0332
Standard Error of Mean	=	0.3489
Minimum Score	=	19
Maximum Score	=	39

The scores of the officials on the officials'-attitudes-toward-inmates variable were further analysed by prison and the result is shown in Table 4.78 below:

Table 4.78: A comparative analysis of the attitudes of officials toward inmates by prison.

PRISON	MEAN SCORE	N
Kaduna	29.306	36
Enugu	28.711	45
Maiduguri	30.429	14
GRAND MEAN	29.325	95

A one-way ANOVA test to determine the differences between the mean scores of the three prisons showed a probability of 0.3922. This one -way ANOVA result compared with the research probability of 0.05 revealed that the differences were not significant and therefore due to chance.

The attitude scores of officials on the officials' attitudes-toward-inmates variable were further analysed by age, gender, marital status, level of education, and years of service independent variables. The result showed that age, marital status, years of service and prison conditions had no significant effect on the attitudes of officials towards inmates. However, considering the theoretical formulation of the researcher concerning the effect of prison conditions on attitudes, it was discovered that those officials who rated prison conditions to be bad had the highest negative attitude (i.e. 29.625) towards inmates.

Gender and level of education were observed to have significant effects on the attitudes of officials toward inmates. The results of the T-test and One-Way ANOVA conducted for the gender and level of education independent variables respectively, are given in Tables 4.79 - 4.80 below:

Table 4.79: T-test comparison of the attitudes of officials toward inmates by gender.

Mean	=	29.6250	27.9500
Standard Dev.	=	3.7915	3.7902
No. of Cases	=	16	20
Pooled Variance Estimate	=	14.3724	
Standard Error of Difference	=	1.2	
	=	1.67	
	=	1.4	
	=	0.05	

Table 4.80: One-Way ANOVA comparison of the attitudes of officials toward inmates by levels of education.

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. HSC/GCE (A) & Above	31.588	17
2. WASC/GCE)O) & GD. 2	29.406	32
3. F.S.L.C.	28.148	61
4. Others	32.400	10
GRAND MEAN	29.225	120

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	266.416	3	88.805	6.999	2.282E-04
WITHIN	1471.909	116	12.689		
TOTAL	1738.325	119			

From the results shown in Tables 4.79 - 4.80 above, it could be inferred that male officials have higher negative attitudes toward inmates than their female counterparts. Since the probability of 0.039 is statistically significant (i.e. compared to P = 0.05), it implies that in any random sample of prison officials in Nigeria, the males will exhibit a higher negative attitude than the females. The result of the One-Way ANOVA test has also revealed that the differences between the mean scores of the four levels of education of the officials are statistically significant at 0.0002282 (i.e. 2.282E-04).

The attitude scores of officials on the scale [illegible] toward-inmates variable are correlated [illegible] the [illegible], [illegible]. The result of the correlation is shown in [illegible].

Table 4.81: Correlation of officials' attitudes toward inmates with their attitudes toward provision, usage and penology dependent variables.

	PENOLOGY	USAGE	PROVISION	A.T. INMATES
PENOLOGY	1.00000			
USAGE	0.18813	100000		
PROVISION	0.20525	0.33633	1.00000	
A.T. INMATES	-0.00052	-0.03326	-0.16096	1.00000

CRITICAL VALUE (1-Tail, 0.05) = + Or -0.15094

CRITICAL VALUE (2-Tail, 0.05) = +/- 0.17928

N = 120

Note: A.T. Inmates = Attitudes Toward Inmates

From the correlations shown in Table 4.81 above, it could be seen that the officials' attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources is significantly correlated with their attitudes toward penology at 0.05 level. The officials' attitudes toward the usage variable are also significantly correlated with their attitudes toward the provision variable.

In order to test whether prison conditions have any significant effect on the attitudes of officials toward inmates, a One-Way ANOVA was conducted as shown in Table 4.81.1 below:

Table 4.81.1: One-Way ANOVA test to show the effect of prison Conditions on the attitudes of prison officials toward inmates.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

ATTITUDE OF OFFICIALS TOWARD INMATES BY PRISON CONDITIONS

	GROUP	MEAN	N
1.	Good	28.917	24
2.	Bad	29.625	88
3.	Average	27.250	8
	GRAND MEAN	29.325	120

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F.RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	46.367	2	23.183	1.603	0.2057
WITHIN	1691.958	117	14.461		
TOTAL	1738.325	119			

The result of the One-Way ANOVA test in Table 4.81 shows that prison conditions have no statistically significant effect on the attitudes of prison officials toward inmates ($P > 0.05$). Despite the result of the One-Way ANOVA test above, prison conditions do have some effect on the attitudes of officials toward inmates considering that their group mean score of 29.325 fell far below the G.C.O.P. of 35.0 (see p. 250).

A further comparison was made between the group attitudes of officials toward inmates and toward the penology variable. A T-test was used to determine the level of statistical significance. The results of the comparison on the T-test are shown in Table 4.81.2 below. Since the value of the calculated 't' as shown in Table 4.81.2 (i.e. 39.905) is greater than the values of the Table 't' at 0.001 and 0.05 levels of probability (i.e. 1.960 and 3.326 respectively), the difference between the group mean scores (i.e. -33.45) is statistically significant. The conclusion is that prison officials have High negative attitudes toward penology as well as toward the inmates.

Table 4.81.2 A Comparison of the group mean scores and T-test of the attitudes of officials toward inmates and towards the penology variable.

		GROUP 1 (Officials attitudes toward imates)	GROUP 2 (Officials attitudes toward penology)
Mean	=	27.325	52.775
STD. Dev.	=	3.822	5.1799
N	=	120	120
Difference	=	23.45	
STD Error of Difference		0.5825	
T	=	39.905	
D.F.	=	238	
PROB.	=	0.001 and 0.05	

4.8 Analyses of the scores of inmates on the inmates' attitudes-toward-officials variable

All the inmates (N = 225) recorded a group mean score of 36.644 on the inmates'-attitudes-toward-officials variable. The distribution of the scores by prison group is shown in Table 4.82 below:

Table 4.82 Comparison of the attitudes of inmates toward officials by prison.

PRISON GROUP	MEAN SCORE	N
1. Kaduna	36.978	90
2. Enugu	36.724	76
3. Kirikiri Maximum Security	36.034	59
(GRAND MEAN)	36.644	225

The above comparison revealed that inmates at Kodua [illegible] had the highest positive attitude scores on the inmates'-attitudes-to-officials variable, while Kwabiri Davison Security Prison had the lowest positive attitude scores.

Further analyses were carried out in accordance with age, gender, marital status, level of education, category of imprisonment, length of imprisonment, type of offence independent variables. T-tests and One-Way ANOVA tests were also done on appropriate independent variables to determine significance levels. The results of the T-tests and One-Way ANOVA tests are shown in Table 4.83 below:

Table 4.83: Summary results of T-tests and One-Way ANOVA tests of the attitudes of inmates toward officials by independent variables.

VARIABLE TESTED	STATISTIC	SCORE		
Age	One-Way ANOVA	36.644	0.5133	N.S.
Gender: Male	T-test	36.5413		
Female	T-test	39.8571	0.0625	N.S.
Marital Status	One-Way ANOVA	36.644	0.5305	N.S.
Level of Education	One-Way ANOVA	36.644	0.2763	N.S.
Category of Imprisonment: [illegible]	T-test	37.3579		
[illegible]	T-test	37.7536	0.0324	S.
Length of Imprisonment	One-Way ANOVA	36.644	.064	N.S.
Type of Offence	One-Way ANOVA	36.644	0.7524	N.S.

Note: ATTI = [illegible]

N.S = Not Significant

S = Significant

From the results shown in Table 4.83 above, it could be inferred that all the inmates exhibited low positive attitudes toward the officials. The differences between the mean scores were not statistically significant, except for the category of imprisonment. It could also be inferred from the results that female inmates had higher positive attitudes toward the officials than their male counterparts. Also, Engineering and Auditing Majors (ENG. & AUD.) and higher positive attitudes toward officials, while the convicts. Further analysis was done by subprogram Pearson Corr. and the result is shown in Table 4.83.1 below:

Table 4.83.1: Pearson Correlation Matrix for the attitudes of inmates toward officials by provision, usage, penology and prison conditions.

	PROVISION	USAGE	PENOLOGY	PRISON CONDITIONS	A.T. OFFICIALS
PROVISION	1.00000				
USAGE	0.28272	1.00000			
PENOLOGY	0.22573	0.20109	1.00000		
PRISON CONDITIONS	0.00016	0.00474	-0.00915	1.00000	
A.T. OFFICIALS	0.00674	-0.02150	0.12048	-0.[illegible]	1.00000

CRITICAL VALUE (1-Tail, 0.05) = + Or - 0.10997

CRITICAL VALUE (2-Tail, 0.05) = +/- 0.13082

N = 207

Note: A.T. OFFICIALS - Inmates' Attitude Toward Officials.

The result of the Pearson Corr. as shown in Table 4.83.1 also revealed that significant positive correlations exist between the attitudes of inmates toward officials and toward penology, and inmates attitudes toward provision and usage ($1 \leq 0.05$). On the other hand there were negative correlations between the attitudes of inmates toward officials and toward usage and prison conditions. In the context of this research, therefore, inmates attitudes toward officials are not similar to their attitudes toward penology and vice versa.

A T-test was further conducted to test for significant differences between group mean scores of inmates' attitudes toward officials and vice versa. The result, as shown in Table 4.83.2 below, also revealed that their attitudes toward each other differ significantly ($\leq .05$).

Table 4.83.2 : T-test for differences between attitudes of officials and inmates.

		GROUP 1 (Officials)	GROUP 2 (Inmates)
Mean	=	29.3250	36.6444
STD. Dev.	=	3.8220	5.6934
N	=	120	45
Difference	=	- 7.3194	
STD. Error of Difference	=	0.5733	
T	=	-12.7670	
D.F.	=	343	
PROB.	=	5.000E-14	

4.9 Analyses of the attitude scores of prison officials and inmates toward penology dependent variables.

The comparative analyses of the attitude scores of prison officials and inmates toward penology by prison is shown in Tables 4.84 - 4.85 below:

Table 4.84: Comparative analysis of the attitude scores of officials on the penology variables by prison.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

PENOLOGY SCORES COMPARISON BY PRISON FOR OFFICIALS

GROUP	MEAN	N
1. Kaduna Prison	52.889	36
2. Enugu Prison	51.846	39
3. Kirikiri Maximum Prison	53.489	45
GRAND MEAN	52.775	120

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F. RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	57.048	2	28.524	1.064	0.3483
WITHIN	3135.877	117	26.802		
TOTAL	3192.925	119			

Table 4.85: Comparative analysis of the attitude scores of prison inmates on the penology variables by prison.

ONE-WAY ANOVA

PENOLOGY SCORES COMPARISON BY PRISON FOR INMATES

	GROUP	MEAN	N
1.	Kaduna Prison	60.278	90
2.	Enugu Prison	59.118	76
3.	Kirikiri Maximum Prison	58.797	59
	GRAND MEAN	59.498	225

ANOVA SUMMARY

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	D.F.	MEAN SQUARE	F.RATIO	PROB.
BETWEEN	94.700	2	47.350	1.456	0.2353
WITHIN	7217.549	222	32.511		
TOTAL	7312.249	224			

The results of the analyses of the attitude scores of prison officials and inmates on the penology variables as given in Tables 4.84-4.85 above have shown that both officials and inmates have almost identical negative attitudes toward penology, irrespective of the type of prison. However, considering the G.C.O.P. (see P. 250) and the grand mean scores of the two groups, it could be seen that inmates have higher (i.e. least favourable) negative attitudes toward penology with a grand mean score of 59.498 (c.f. official's grand mean score of 52.775).

As a result of the observed difference between the group mean scores of officials and inmates, a T-test was done to determine the statistical significance of the difference. The result of the T-test is shown in Table 4.86 below:

Table 4.86: Comparison of the difference between the group mean scores of officials and inmates on the penology variable.

T-TEST

PENOLOGY SCORES COMPARISON BY GROUP MEAN FOR OFFICIALS AND INMATES

	GROUP 1 (Officials)		GROUP 2 (Inmates)
Mean	52.7750		59.4778
STD. Dev.	5.1799		5.7135
N of cases	120		225
DIFFERENCE		=	-6.7228
STD. ERROR OF DIFFERENCE		=	0.6256
T		=	10.7465
D.F.		=	343
PROBABILITY		=	5.000E-14 (i.e. 0.000)

The result of the T-test shown in Table 4.86 above is that the group mean difference in the attitude scores of officials and inmates on the penology variable is statistically significant at 0.05 (i.e. $P \leq 0.05$).

On the whole, the data analyses reported in Chapter Four yielded useful results as far as the theoretical formulation of the research is concerned. Further interpretation of the data analyses in order to arrive at the findings of the research together with the discussion thereof is done in Chapter Five.

CHAPTER FIVE

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Introduction:

In the preceding chapter (i.e. Chapter Four), the data collected from the main research was analysed and reported systematically. The data analysed and reported covered mostly what was collected through the questionnaire technique. In this chapter (i.e. Chapter Five), therefore, the researcher will report the findings arrived at through the use of the observation technique. This will be done by way of answering the research questions stated in Chapter Three, (P.114). The second part of this chapter will be devoted to testing the hypotheses also stated in Chapter Three (P116) in order to further synthesize the data analysed in Chapter Four. The third part will cover a detailed discussion of the research findings.

5.2 Answers to research questions:

Q. (a) Is there any system of orientation for new prisoners to inform them about their rights and the general life in prison?

From the researcher's candid observations during the course of the research, it appeared as if there was no proper system of orientation for new prisoners in the Nigerian Prisons Service. During the researcher's visits to the three prisons sampled, he observed that new prisoners were brought into the prisons by armed policemen and handed over to the prison officials. After the initial registration at the prison reception area, the new prisoners were escorted by warders into a special office within the prison compound for documentation and then

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locked up in crowded cells. The new prisoners were however classified into, convicts, awaiting trials and detainees. The convicts seemed to be treated 'better' in the allocation of cells than the awaiting trials people and detainees. The latter were packed into large cells that were already overcrowded while the former were sent to smaller cells that were less crowded.

From all indications, the type of orientation that was supposed to be given to the new prisoners was not done. At the Ebugu Prison, however, the researcher observed that the Social Welfare Officers tried to carry out some form of orientation which was mainly aimed at getting in touch with the prisoner's relations and attorneys. The desired orientation as to the types of facilities and opportunities available in prison was done 'unofficially' by the old prisoners in the cells. The researcher found this type of 'unofficial' orientation to be dangerous both to prison security and to the objectives of imprisonment, because new prisoners were told different things by different old prisoners. As a result of this unhealthy situation, most old prisoners took undue advantage over the new prisoners to the detriment of the objectives of imprisonment. For instance, new prisoners were sometimes denied food and were tortured by the old prisoners as a form of 'unofficial' orientation.

As a result of the lack of a regular and systematic orientation for new prisoners, most of them did not know, for instance, that there were library and information facilities in the prisons. They were also not aware that they had the right to read books of their 'choice'. Some of the prison officials either by commission or omission were not aware of their duty to help prisoners get reading materials either from the prison library, public library or from the inmate's relations.

The prison officials, it appeared, apparently needed orientation about the rights of prisoners as well as the duties of the officials, particularly in connection with the provision and usage of library and information resources.

Q. (b) Are the prison cells conducive for literary activities?

Most of the prison cells in Nigeria were designed to enable prisoners to have adequate fresh air and light which could be utilized for reading. But the gross congestion of the cells at the time of the research made it difficult for literary activities to flourish. At Kaduna Prison, Enugu Prison and Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison, the cells for the awaiting trials people were observed to be inconducive for literary activities. However, some of the cells for convicts were found to be ideal for literary activities. Of particular note was the cell D2 of the Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison where the researcher observed prisoners (convicts) engaged in various literary activities. Apart from general reading for pleasure and examinations, the researcher observed that some convicts were engaged in drawing building plans with technical equipments right inside the cells using electric reading lamps. This particular example was observed at the Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison.

So, with the decongestion of prisons embarked upon by the FGN, the researcher hoped that prisoners would find the cells more conducive for literary activities.

Q. (c) Are there any educational facilities or programmes in prison that could influence the inmates to read?

The researcher observed that there was no officially organised educational programme in the Nigerian prisons. The FGN's policy on education which has promised educational opportunities for all the

citizens was yet to be extended to the prisoners. A notable observation was the complete absence of educational officers or teachers amongst the prison officials. There were also no classrooms. It was, however, observed that educated prisoners were allowed and encouraged to impart knowledge to others who were less educated and willing to improve their levels of education. The illiterate inmates were however not catered for at all. Even for the less educated inmates who were willing to improve themselves educationally, they lacked the necessary materials like prescribed text books, exercise books, pen, pencils, blackboards, chalk and so forth. Some inmates complained to the researcher that they had no money to purchase educational materials as well as money to register for examinations.

In an attempt to find out the cause of the lack of educational materials and facilities in Nigerian Prisons, the researcher was informed by the prison officials that the FGN did not make financial provision for them. The researcher observed that most of the inmates were willing to take part in organised educational programmes if and when encouraged by the FGN. The researcher further observed that with the high level of education of some of the inmates, the FGN could employ them as teachers to teach the illiterates and less educated inmates, under the direction of education officers (to be appointed by the FGN).

Q. (d) Are there any vocational training programmes or facilities in prison that could motivate inmates to read?

It was observed during the course of the research that the FGN has made adequate provision for vocational training facilities and has also appointed technical officials to carry out vocational training programmes in prisons. In each of the three selected prisons,

the researcher observed prisoners actively engaged in vocational training programmes in the various workshops set up in the prisons. The only problem observed was the lack of materials and the poor condition of the technical equipments in the workshops - most of which had broken down and needed repairs. The carpentery workshops, for instance, lacked the necessary wood to enable the prisoners to engage themselves usefully. There was also shortage of the necessary woodworking tools like planes, saws, chizels, vices, clamps, work benches et cetera in the carpentery workshops.

The researcher, however, observed that the prisoners were properly organised and assigned to each of the workshops. The prison officials ensured that prisoners turned out punctually at the workshops for training. As a matter of fact, it was easier to locate a particular prisoner by checking through the workshop register or searching physically from one workshop to the other. At the Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison, for instance, the researcher had to go from one workshop to the other in order to distribute questionnaires to selected inmates.

Given the right library and information resources, therefore, the various workshops and vocational training programmes available in prison could motivate inmates to read. The researcher observed that the emphasis laid on the provision of workshops by the FGN was to facilitate the attainment of the rehabilitational goals of imprisonment. However, these workshops lacked the necessary printed manuals and other necessary technical books to enable the inmates to read and practice.

Q. (e) Does the Government provide any incentives to encourage prisoners to take part in literary activities?

From the researcher's observation the FGN has not provided any incentives to encourage the prisoners to partake in literary activities.

By literary activities, the researcher includes such activities like reading and writing. Most inmates in the Nigerian prisons are interested in reading for examinations and so require some incentives like free registration for G.C.E., professional and degree examinations. If the FGN could sponsor prisoners for such examinations, they would not only be encouraged to read but also appreciate the Government's efforts at trying to reform and rehabilitate them.

The researcher also observed that the FGN does not provide literary materials to inmates. Since inmates in the Nigerian prisons do not receive any pocket money, and prison shops are non-existent, the Government should encourage inmates to take part in literary activities by providing them with free writing materials, like exercise books, biros, pencils et cetera.

Q. (f) Is there any evidence of reformation and rehabilitation in the Nigerian prisons?

From the researcher's observation of the prisons sampled, there is no evidence of reformation and rehabilitation in the Nigerian prisons. Any curious observer of the daily life in the Nigerian prisons will discover that, rather than reformation and rehabilitation, there is a glaring evidence of punishment and inhumanity. The way the prison officials, especially the uniformed officials, treat prisoners does not show any evidence of the reformational objectives of imprisonment. The researcher observed prisoners begging for common water and for permission to visit the prison clinic. The prison clinics had no drugs - not even common drugs like cough syrup, panadol and anti-malarial drugs. At Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison, in particular, the researcher observed a very sick prisoner on the verge of death, being carried

from the clinic in a make-shift blanket stretcher back to the cell without treatment! Some prisoners' visitors were turned back even on official visiting days and even those who were allowed in after a written application and long hours of waiting spoke to the inmates with a lot of intimidation from the uniformed officials.

However, the researcher observed that some of the 'commissioned' uniformed officials and the social welfare officials treated the prisoners with an appreciable degree of cordiality. At Enugu Prison, for instance, the Assistant Controller of Prisons in charge was very cordial and humane with the prisoners and was seen chatting with them in a friendly atmosphere. The female Social Welfare Officer I in charge of the Social Welfare Unit of Enugu Prison, Mrs Ada Kalu-Obitade, was also very popular with the inmates. She interacted with the inmates respectfully and cheerfully and the inmates also reciprocated her gestures. The new Controller of Prisons in charge of Anambra State, Mr J.C. Lily Ojo, was also very friendly with prisoners and demonstrated his concern for the welfare of inmates. After listening to the complaints of inmates on his first visit to Enugu prison, he caused a tanker to supply clean water to the inmates right in the prison yard. At the Kaduna Prison, the researcher observed that inmates were inhumanly treated, especially as they had to remove their slippers and stand still in the C.S.P.'s office.

Q. (g) Is provision made for library and information resources in Nigerian prisons?

In most of the prisons in Nigeria, provision has been made for library and information resources. The question , however, is whether this provision is adequate or not and the way the resources are being managed. However, before reporting on the adequacy or otherwise of the provision of library and information resources, the researcher would

like to shed more light on the disputed issue of the first prison library in Nigeria as stated earlier in Chapter Two (P.60) of this report.

Gbadamosi (1978) had claimed that the Kakuri Prison Camp Library was the first prison library to be set up in Nigeria in 1953. This researcher found this claim to be historically wrong. The first prison in Nigeria was the Broad Street Prison in Lagos which was built in 1874. This was followed by Ikoyi prison in 1876, Kaduna Central Prison in 1915 while the Enugu Prison was built in 1926. The design of each of these colonial prisons had provision for a room designated as a library and physical evidence exists to date to that effect, except for the Broad Street Prison which is now defunct. Broad Street Prison was moved to Kirikiri in 1968 and became known as the Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison.

So from the evidence gathered by this researcher and the collaboration of the said evidence by the prison officials in charge of the sampled prisons, this researcher concluded that the first prison library in Nigeria was set up at the Broad Street Prison in Lagos in 1874 and that Gbadamosi's (1978) claim is incorrect. It is the Broad Street Prison library that was moved to Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison in 1968. The second prison library in Nigeria was set up at Ikoyi Prison in 1876 and it is still functioning to date.

So, functional provision has been made for library and information resources in about 35% of the 129 prisons in Nigeria as stated in Chapter one of this report (p.7). The remaining 65% have only got book corners. But this provision has no legal backing because the "Prisons Decree No. 9" has no clause to that effect. However, this researcher used his observation of the resources of the three largest prisons sampled in the assessment of the adequacy, quality and other relevant aspects of the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

At the Kaduna Central Prison the researcher observed that there was a new uncompleted Church/Library built by the Christian Association of Nigeria (C.A.N.) for use by the inmates. The library was, however, yet to be stocked with books and other materials. The researcher found this arrangement of a church/library to be unsuitable for a prison population comprising Christians and Moslems. However, since the initiative by C.A.N. was voluntarily, the researcher only hoped that the Jamaat-al-Nasr al-Islam (J.N.I.) will take a cue from C.A.N. and build a mosque/library at Kaduna Central Prison. But, ideally, the FGN should build a common library for use by all the prisoners irrespective of religious affiliation. The researcher found out from the C.S.P that the old library building was too small and so had to be demolished in February 1984 to give room for the new bigger building. The library books were therefore packed in cartons and kept in the prison store. An inmate attendant was assigned to issue the books to interested users and collect them back. The library service was being managed by a social welfare officer, in the absence of a qualified librarian.

A close observation of the bookstock at the Kaduna Central Prison revealed that most of the books were discarded ones from the USIS Library Kaduna and the Library Board of Kaduna State which were later donated to the Kaduna Prison. The total bookstock was estimated to be about 200 volumes. A borrower's register was kept for the bibliographical control of the loans but the borrowers were only informed verbally to return the books within two weeks. The books were neither accessioned nor classified and most of them were 20 years out-of-date. Some of the books had an ownership stamp which read "N.P.S. KADUNA". There were no reference books and no newspapers.

The Enugu Prison Library is located in a small room on the first floor of a two storey building at the back row of the prison building complex. The books, which were accessioned but not classified, were however, neatly arranged on wooden shelves according to size. The total book stock was about 1,000 volumes but most of them were tattered and antiquarian.

The Enugu Prison Library has a reading room on the ground floor and so readers had to borrow books upstairs and climb down the wooden stair case to read in the reading room. The borrower's register contained such information like name of inmate, charge (or prison) number, type of workshop and location, author and title of book, date borrowed, and date due. Readers (inmates) were allowed to keep the books for seven days only. The prison officials were, however, allowed to keep the library books for 14 days. Inmates who failed to return books on time or who damaged books were 'tried' and punished either by suspension or (in severe cases) by extension of prison term. Prison officials who damaged or lost library books were compelled to pay or replace them. All convict prisoners had free access to the Enugu Prison Library except the awaiting trials people and the detainees. The researcher was told that this deprivation of library services was due to security reasons as these categories of prisoners could be discharged and acquitted at any time by the law courts. The library was being managed by a Senior Social Welfare Assistant with the assistance of a convict prisoner in the absence of a qualified librarian.

The Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison Library is located at the centre of the prison. The library is part of the building block which includes an auditorium, offices for social welfare officers, a reading room, film projection room, et cetera. The library, which has an

estimated area of 1,000 sq. ft., is perhaps the largest prison library in Nigeria, especially in term of space. The book stock was about 1,500 volumes which were neatly arranged on steel and wooden shelves according to size. The books which were worn out and out-of-date were accessioned but not classified. The researcher observed that there was one dictionary, one West African Atlas, many Bibles and Korans among the bookstock. Other reference books like encyclopaedias were conspicuously absent from the stock.

The Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison Library was being heavily used by prisoners (convicts only). The borrower's register contained such information like date borrowed, name of borrower, cell number, convict number, workshop, author and title of book, date due, borrower's signature, and remarks. Readers were allowed to keep library books for two weeks. The reading room adjacent to the library was very spacious and had reading tables and chairs. There was also an adjoining office for the Social Welfare Officer in charge of the library. The ventilation and lighting of the library, including the reading room, were quite good. Infact, in the assessment of the researcher, Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison Library is the best prison library in Nigeria and could compare favourably with any in the U.S.A. and the U.K. if properly equipped, stocked, and managed by a professional librarian.

5.3 Testing of Research Hypotheses:

In order to arrive at more meaningful findings from the research, the results of the data analyses in Chapter Four were used in testing the null hypotheses stated in Chapter Three (P.116) as follows:

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference between the attitudes of prison officials and that of inmates toward the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Procedure:

The attitude scores of officials and inmates on the provision variable as shown in Tables 4.35 and 4.55 were compared for differences. In order to test for the statistical significance of the observed difference, a T-test was done by computer and the summary statistics are shown in Table 5.1 below:

Table 5.1: Testing the statistical significance of the difference between the attitude scores of officials and inmates on the provision variable.

T-TEST

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TWO GROUP MEANS: POOLED ESTIMATE OF VARIANCE

	GROUP 1 (Officials)	GROUP 2 (Inmates)
Mean	40.6500	24.6444
STD. Dev.	4.8812	2.7755
N of cases	120	225

Mean Difference	=	16.0056
Standard Error of Difference	=	0.4122
T	=	38.8300
(D.F.)	=	343
PROBABILITY	=	0.00E + 00

Result:

The null hypothesis 1 is rejected at $P \leq 0.05$ level of significance. The conclusion is that the difference between the attitude scores of officials and inmates on the provision variable is substantial and not due to chance.

Hypothesis 2:

There is no significant difference between the attitudes of prison officials and inmates toward the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Procedure:

The attitude scores of officials and inmates on the usage variable as shown in Tables 4.35 and 4.55 were compared for differences. A T-test was conducted by computer and the result is shown in Table 5.2 below:

Table 5.2: Test of statistical significance of the difference between the attitude scores of officials and inmates on the usage variable.

T-TEST

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TWO GROUP MEANS: POOLED ESTIMATE OF VARIANCE

	GROUP 1 (Officials)	GROUP 2 (Inmates)
Mean	29.9083	38.9822
STD. Dev.	3.3330	4.3558
N of cases	120	225

Mean Difference	=	-9.0739
Standard Error of Difference	=	0.4556
T	=	19.9164
(D.F.)	=	343
PROBABILITY	=	6.500E-14 (i.e. 0.00+)

Result:

The null hypothesis 2 is rejected at $P \leq 0.05$ level of significance. The conclusion is that the difference between the attitude scores of officials and inmates on the usage variable is statistically significant and not by chance.

Hypothesis 3:

There is no significant difference between the group attitudes of prison officials toward prison inmates and the group attitudes of prison inmates toward prison officials.

Procedure:

The group attitude scores of prison officials toward inmates were computed and compared with the computed group attitudes of prison inmates toward prison officials, as shown in Table 4.83.2. A T-test was done and the result gave a probability of P = 5.000E-14 (i.e. 0.000 + 00).

Result:

The null hypothesis is rejected at $P \leq 0.05$ level of significance. The conclusion is that the attitudes of officials and inmates toward each other differ significantly and not just by chance.

Hypothesis 4:

There is no significant difference between the attitudes of prison officials and inmates towards penology.

Procedure:

The attitude scores of officials and inmates on the penology variable were compared as shown in Table 4.81.2. A T-test was also carried out as shown in Table 4.81.2.

Result:

The null hypothesis is rejected at $P \leq 0.05$ level of significance. The conclusion is that the observed mean differences are substantial and not due to chance.

Hypothesis 5:

There is no significant difference between the attitudes of prison officials towards the provision of library and information resources with respect to the following independent variables:

(a) Age

(b) Gender

(c) Marital Status

(d) Length of service

(e) Level of education

(f) Reason for enlistment

(g) Prison conditions

Procedure:

Attitude scores of officials on the provision variables were computed and compared in accordance with the independent variables as shown in Tables 4.41, 4.43, 4.45, 4.47, 4.49, 4.51, 4.53. ANOVA and T-tests were also done for the appropriate groups among the independent variables. A summary of the results of the ANOVA and T-tests is shown in Table 5.3 below:

Table 5.3: Summary results of ANOVA and T-tests of provision attitude scores by independent variables for officials.

VARIABLE TESTED	TEST STATISTIC	PROBABILITY	REMARKS
Age	One-Way ANOVA	0.059	S.
Gender	T-test	0.0315	S.
Marital Status	T-test	0.3633	N.S.
Years of service	One-Way ANOVA	0.003085	S.
Levels of Education	One-Way ANOVA	0.2846	N.S.
Reasons for Enlistment	One-Way ANOVA	0.00984	S.
Prison Conditions	One-Way ANOVA	0.9140	N.S.

Note: S = Significant at $P \leq 0.05$: N.S. = Not significant at $P \leq 0.05$.

Results:

The null hypothesis is rejected at $P \leq 0.05$ level for age, gender, years of service and reasons for enlistment. But the null hypothesis is accepted for levels of education, marital status, and prison conditions. The conclusion is that the difference between the mean attitude scores of officials on the provision variables with respect to age, gender, years of service, and reasons for enlistment, are statistically significant and not due to chance.

Hypothesis 6:

There is no significant difference between the attitudes of prison officials towards the usage of library and information resources with respect to the independent variables (a) - (g) listed in Hypothesis 5, above.

Procedure:

Same as in hypothesis 5, above, but in accordance with independent variables as shown in Tables 4.42, 4.44, 4.46, 4.48, 4.50 and 4.52. A summary of the results of the hypothesis tested is shown in Table 5.4 below:

Table 5.4: Summary results of ANOVA and T-tests of usage scores by independent variables for officials.

VARIABLE TESTED	TEST STATISTIC	PROBABILITY	REMARKS
Age	One-Way ANOVA	0.2353	N.S.
Gender	T-test	1.796E-03 (i.e. 0.00796)	S.
Marital Status	T-test	0.0951	N.S
Years of service	One-Way ANOVA	0.9089	N.S
Levels of Education	One-Way ANOVA	0.025	S.
Reasons for Enlistment	One-Way ANOVA	0.3023	N.S.
Prison Conditions	One-Way ANOVA	0.9816	N.S.

Note: S = Significant at $P \leq 0.05$; N.S. = Not significant at $P \leq 0.05$.

Results:

The null hypothesis 6 is rejected at $P < 0.05$ for gender and levels of education. It is however accepted for age, marital status, years of service, reasons for enlistment and prison conditions. The conclusion is that there are statistically significant differences between the attitudes of officials on the usage of library and information resources with regards to gender and levels of education.

Hypothesis 7:

There is no significant difference between the attitudes of prison inmates toward the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons with regards to the following independent variables:

(a) Age
(b) Gender
(c) Marital Status
(d) Lengths of imprisonment
(e) Levels of education
(f) Type of offence
(g) Category of imprisonment
(h) Prison conditions

Procedure:

The attitude scores of inmates on the provision variables were computed and compared according to the independent variables as shown in Tables 4.61, 4.63, 4.65, 4.67, 4.69, 4.71, 4.73, 4.75. ANOVA and T-tests were carried out for the appropriate groups among the independent variables. The results of the ANOVA and T-tests are shown in Table 5.5 below:

Table 5.5: Summary results of ANOVA and T-tests of provision scores by independent variables for inmates.

VARIABLE TESTED	TEST STATISTIC	PROBABILITY	REMARKS
Age	One-Way ANOVA	0.8478	N.S.
Gender	T-test	0.0949	N.S.
Marital Status	One-Way ANOVA	0.6518	N.S.
Lengths of Imprisonment	One-Way ANOVA	0.8551	N.S.
Levels of Education	One-Way ANOVA	0.8740	N.S.
Type of Offence	One-Way ANOVA	0.4777	N.S.
Category of Imprisonment	One-Way ANOVA	0.3145	N.S.
Prison Conditions	One-Way ANOVA	5.543-03 (i.e. 0.00543)	S.

Note: S = significant at $P \leq 0.05$
N.S. = Not significant at $P \leq 0.05$.

Results:

The null hypothesis is rejected at $P \leq 0.05$ only with regards to the prison conditions variable. The null hypothesis is accepted for the rest of the independent variables. The conclusion is that only prison conditions significantly affect the attitudes of inmates towards the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons. The rest of the independent variables do not have any statistically significant effect on the attitudes of inmates towards the provision of library and information resources.

Hypothesis 8:

There is no significant difference between the attitudes of prison inmates toward the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons with regards to the independent variables (a) - (h) listed in hypothesis 7 above.

Procedure:

Same as in hypothesis 7 above, but as shown in Tables 4.62, 4.64, 4.66, 4.68, 4.70, 4.72, 4.74, and 4.76. The results of the ANOVA and T-tests for the appropriate groups among the independent variables are shown in Table 5.6 below:

Table 5.6: Summary results of ANOVA and T-tests of usage scores by independent variables for inmates.

VARIABLES TESTED	TEST STATISTIC	PROBABILITY	REMARKS
Age	One-Way ANOVA	0.1777	N.S.
Gender	T-test	0.4260	N.S.
Marital Status	One-Way ANOVA	0.2476	N.S.
Lengths of Imprisonment	One-Way ANOVA	0.1178	N.S.
Levels of Education	One-Way ANOVA	0.0685	A.S.
Type of Offence	One-Way ANOVA	0.4438	N.S.
Category of Imprisonment	One-Way ANOVA	0.1144	N.S.
Prison Conditions	One-Way ANOVA	0.2353	N.S.

Note: S = Significant at $P \leq 0.05$

N.S. = Not significant at $P \leq 0.05$

A.S. = Almost significant at $P \leq 0.05$.

Results:

The null hypothesis is accepted at P≤0.05 level for almost all the variables except for the levels of education where it is almost significant (P=0.0685). The conclusion is that all the independent variables, except levels of education, have no significant effects on the attitudes of prison inmates toward the usage of library and information resources.

Hypothesis 9:

There is no significant difference between the sub-group attitudes of prison officials toward the provision of library and information resources with regards to the following identified sub-groups:

Sub-group 1: Kaduna Prison Officials

Sub-group 2: Enugu Prison Officials

Sub-group 3: Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison Officials.

Procedure:

The attitude scores of officials in the three identified sub-groups toward the provision variables were computed as shown in Table 4.39. A One-Way ANOVA test for statistical significance was also carried out as shown in the same Table 4.39. The result of the One-way ANOVA test was P=0.1291.

Result:

The null hypothesis is accepted at P≤0.05 level. The conclusion is that the three sub-groups of officials have the same attitudes towards the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Hypothesis 10:

There is no significant difference between the sub-group attitudes of prison officials toward the usage of library and information resources with regards to the three sub-groups listed in hypothesis 9 above.

Procedure:

Same as in hypothesis 9, above, but with the results of the One-way ANOVA as shown in Table 4.40. The One-way ANOVA test yielded a probability of P = 0.0222.

Results:

The null hypothesis is rejected at $P \leq 0.05$ level of significance. The conclusion is that prison officials in the three prisons sampled have significantly different attitudes towards the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Hypothesis 11:

There is no significant difference between the sub-group attitudes of inmates toward the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons with regards to the following sub-groups:

Sub-group 4: Kaduna Prison Inmates

Sub-group 5: Enugu Prison Inmates

Sub-group 6: Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison Inmates

Procedure:

The attitude scores of inmates in the three sub-groups towards the provision variables were computed as shown in Table 4.59. A one-way ANOVA test (see Table 4.59) carried out gave a probability result of $P = 0.1581$.

Result:

The null hypothesis is accepted at $P \leq 0.05$ level of significance. The conclusion is that the three sub-groups of inmates have the same attitudes towards the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Hypothesis 12:

There is no significant difference between the sub-group attitudes of inmates toward the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons with regards to the sub-groups listed in hypothesis 11, above.

Procedure:

Same as in hypothesis 11 above, but with the results of the One-Way ANOVA as shown in Table 4.60. The One-Way ANOVA test gave a probability of $P=0.1048$.

Results:

The null hypothesis is accepted at $P \leq 0.05$ level of significance. The conclusion is that the three sub-groups of inmates have identical attitudes towards the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Hypothesis 13:

There is no significant correlation between the attitudes of prison officials toward penology and toward the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Procedure:

Sub-program Pearson Corr. was used in correlating the attitude scores of officials on the penology variable with those on the provision variable as shown in Table 4.54.1. The result showed a correlation

coefficient (i.e. Pearson Corr. value) of 0.20525 which compared to the 2-tail critical value of 0.17928 at 0.05 level was considered to be statistically significant.

Result:

The null hypothesis 13 is rejected at P.$\leq$0.05 level. The conclusion is that there is a statistically significant correlation between the attitudes of officials toward penology and toward the provision of library and information resources in prison.

Hypothesis 14:

There is no significant correlation between the attitudes of prison officials toward penology and toward the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Procedure:

Same as in H_o 13. The result showed a correlation coefficient of 0.18813 which compared to the 2-tail critical value of 0.17928 at 0.05 level was found to be statistically significant.

Result:

The H_o is rejected at P$\leq$0.05 level. The conclusion is that the attitudes of officials toward penology are significantly correlated with their attitudes toward the usage of library and information resources in prison.

Hypothesis 15:

There is no significant correlation between the attitudes of prison inmates toward penology and toward the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Procedure:

Subprogram Pearson Corr. was used in correlating the attitude scores of inmates on the penology variable with their attitude scores on the provision variable as shown in Table 4.76.1. The resultant correlation coefficient of 0.22573 compared to the 2-tail critical value of 0.13082 at 0.05 level was found to be statistically significant.

Result:

The H_o 15 is rejected at $P \leq 0.05$ level. The conclusion is that the attitudes of inmates toward penology are significantly related to their attitudes toward the provision of library and information resources in prison.

Hypothesis 16:

There is no significant correlation between the attitudes of prison inmates toward penology and toward the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Procedure:

Same as in H_o 15. The resultant correlation coefficient of 0.20109 compared to the 2-tail critical value of 0,13082 at 0.05 level was considered to be statistically significant.

Result:

The H_o16 is rejected at $P \leq 0.05$ level. The researcher concluded that inmates' attitudes toward penology are related to their attitudes toward the usage of library and information resources in prison.

Hypothesis 17:

There is no significant correlation between the attitudes of prison officials toward inmates and toward the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Procedure:

Subprogram Pearson Corr. was used in correlating the attitude scores of officials on the officials'-attitudes-toward-inmates variable with their attitude scores on the provision variable as shown in Table 4.81. The resultant correlation coefficient of -0.16096 compared to the 2-tail critical value of -0.17928 at 0.05 level was found to be statistically insignificant.

Result:

The H_o is accepted at $P \leq 0.05$ level. The conclusion is that the attitudes of officials toward inmates are not related to their (officials') attitudes toward the provision of library and information resources in prison.

Hypothesis 18:

There is no significant correlation between the attitudes of prison officials toward inmates and toward the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Procedure:

Same as in H_o 17. The resultant correlation coefficient of -0.03326 compared to the 2-tail critical value of -0.17928 at 0.05 level was found to be statistically insignificant.

Result:

The H_o 18 is accepted at $P \leq 0.05$ level. The conclusion is that the attitudes of officials are not related to their (officials') attitudes toward the usage of library and information resources in prison.

Hypothesis 19:

There is no significant correlation between the attitudes of prison inmates toward prison officials and toward the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Procedure:

Inmates attitudes toward officials were correlated with their attitudes toward provision using Subprogram Pearson Corr. as shown in Table 4.83.1. The 2-tailed test showed no significance at 0.05 level.

Result:

The H_o is accepted at $P \leq 0.05$ level. The conclusion is that inmates' attitudes toward provision are not affected by their attitudes toward officials.

Hypothesis 20:

There is no significant correlation between the attitudes of inmates toward officials and toward the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Procedure:

Same as in H_o 19. The 2-tailed test showed no significance at 0.05 level.

Result:

H_o 20 is accepted at $P \leq 0.05$ level. The conclusion is that inmates' attitudes toward officials have no effect on their (inmates') attitudes toward usage.

Hypothesis 21:

There is no significant correlation between the ratings of prison conditions by officials and their attitudes toward the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Procedure:

The attitude scores of officials toward the provision of library and information resources were computed and compared with their computed ratings of prison conditions as shown in Table 5.7 below:

Table 5.7: Pearson Corr. Matrix for officials' attitudes and prison conditions ratings.

	PENOLOGY	USAGE	PROVISION	PRISON CONDITIONS
PENOLOGY	1.00000			
USAGE	0.18813	1.00000		
PROVISION	0.20525	0.33633	1.00000	
PRISON CONDITIONS	0.18231	0.15563	0.05878	1.00000

CRITICAL VALUE (1-Tail, 0.05) = + Or -0.15094

CRITICAL VALUE (2-Tail, 0.05) = +/- 0.17928

N = 120

Result:

The H_0 21 is accepted at 0.05 level because the correlation coefficient of 0.05878 (i.e. Provision Vs Prison Conditions, as shown in Table 5.7) compared to the 2-tail critical value of 0.17929 at $P \leq 0.05$ level is considered to be statistically insignificant. The conclusion is that prison conditions have no significant relationship with the attitudes of officials toward the provision of library and information resources in prison.

Hypothesis 22:

There is no significant correlation between the ratings of prison conditions by officials and their attitudes toward the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Procedure:

Same as in H_o 21. Table 5.7 shows that the correlation coefficient of 0.15563 compared to the 2-tail critical value of 0.17929 at 0.05 is found to be statistically insignificant.

Result:

The H_o 22 is accepted at 0.05 level. The conclusion is that prison conditions have no significant effect on the attitudes of officials toward the usage of library and information resources in prisons.

Hypothesis 23:

There is no significant correlation between the ratings of prison conditions by inmates and their attitudes toward the provision of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Procedure:

The Pearson Correlation Matrix given in Table 4.83.1 was used to test Ho 23. The 2-tailed test yielded no significance at 0.05 level.

Result:

H_o 23 is accepted. The conclusion is that there is a positive correlation but it is not statistically significant at 0.05 level. That means that the effect of prison conditions on inmates attitude toward provision is minor and negligible.

Hypothesis 24:

There is no significant correlation between the ratings of prison conditions by inmates and their attitudes toward the usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

Procedure:

Same as in H_o 23. The 2-tailed test showed no significance at 0.05 level.

Result:

H_o 24 is accepted. The conclusion is that there is a positive correlation which is not statistically significant at 0.05 level. In other words, prison conditions have no effect on inmates' attitudes toward usage.

5.4 Discussion of Research Findings

5.4.1 Introduction:

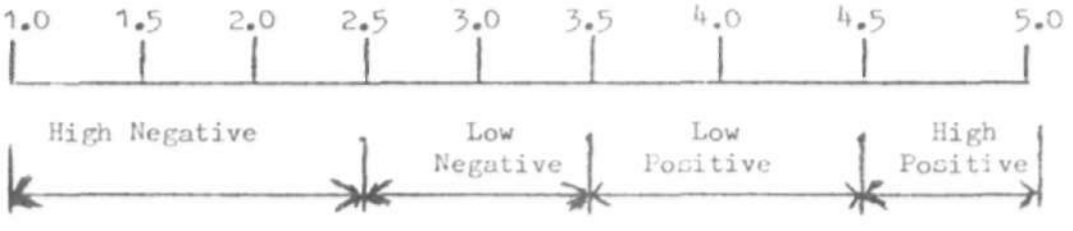
One of the major objectives of this research as stated in Chapter One, was to find out the factors, if any, that hinder the effective provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigeria prisons in order to help make prison library practices in Nigeria at par with international standards. In order to achieve this objective, the researcher embarked on the measurement of the attitudes of prison officials and inmates. The researcher's theoretical formulation was that positive attitudes are more favourable to the provision and usage of library and information resources, especially in closed institutions like the prisons. The researcher further postulated that positive attitudes towards penology, in particular, would entail positive attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prisons. Negative attitudes, on the other hand, were considered to be unfavourable to the provision and usage of library and information resources in prisons.

5.4.2: Cut-Off Points

In order to demarcate positive attitudes from negative ones, the researcher had to predetermine a cut-off point. In other words, a line had to be drawn between negative and positive attitudes in order to find out the result of the attitude measurement. As Thurstone (1967) said: "Any individual's attitude is measured by the average or mean scale value of all the statements he checks. The person who has the larger score is more favourably inclined toward the movies than the person with a lower score".[1] Since the researcher constructed and used the Likert-type scale for the measurement of the attitudes of both the officials and inmates, a cut-off point was made on the scale to decide the result of the measurements. As the Likert-type scale ranged from 1,2,3,4, to 5, a general cut-off point of 3.5 was used to determine positive and negative attitudes scores. That is, any average score of any official or inmate that was equal to or greater than 3.5 was considered to be positive (i.e. Positive ≥ 3.5). Conversely, any average score of any official or inmate that fell below 3.5 was regarded as negative (i.e. Negative < 3.5).

The General Cut-Off Points indicating High and Low Negative attitudes as well as Low and High Positive attitudes are shown in Figure 5.1 below:

Figure 5.1: General Cut-Off Point (G.C.O.P.)Scale for Negative and Positive Attitudes.



For group attitude scores, the general cut-off point of 3.5 was multiplied by the number of questions incorporated in the variable measured, and compared with the group mean score. Therefore, for provision, usage, penology, officials' attitudes toward inmates, and inmates' attitudes toward officials variables, the group cut-off points were determined as shown in Table 5.8 below:

Table 5:8: Group Cut-Off Points for Positive Attitude Scores for Officials and Inmates.

GROUP SAMPLE	VARIABLE MEASURED	NUMBER OF QUESTIONS (N.Q.)	G.O.P.X.N.Q	GROUP CUT-OFF POINT (G.C.O.P)	HIGH & LOW (G.C.O.P.)
Officials	Provision	11	3.5 x 11	38.5	4.5x11 = 49.5 Low < 49.5
Officials	Usage	8	3.5 x 8	28.0	4.5x8 = 36.0 Low < 36.0
Officials	Penology	17	3.5 x 17	59.5	4.5x17 = 76.5 Low < 76.5
Officials	Attitude towards inmates	9	3.5 x 9	31.5	4.5x9 = 40.5 Low < 40.5
Officials	Prison Conditions	10	3.5 x 10	35.0	4.5x10 = 45.0 Low < 45.0
Officials	All variables	36	3.5 x 36	126.0	4.5x36 = 162 Low < 162
Inmates	Provision	7	3.5 x 7	24.5	4.5x7 = 31.5 Low < 31.5
Inmates	Usage	10	3.5 x 10	35.0	4.5x10 = 45.0 Low < 45.0
Inmates	Penology	19	3.5 x 19	66.5	4.5x19 = 85.5 Low < 85.5
Inmates	Attitude towards Officials	10	3.5 x 10	35.0	4.5x10 = 45.0 Low < 45.0
Inmates	Prison Conditions	10	3.5 x 10	35.0	4.5x10 = 45.0 Low < 45.0
Inmates	All Variables	36	3.5 x 36	126.0	4.5x36 = 162 Low < 162

Note: N.Q. = Number of Questions
C.O.P. = Cut-Off Point (General)
G.C.O.P.= Group Cut-Off Point

For further classification into low and high positive/negative attitudes, the following cut-off points were set:

(a) **Low positive attitude:** <4.5 (i.e. Less than 4.5 average). This corresponds with scale No. 4 on the Likert's scale.

(b) **High positive attitude:** $\geqslant 4.5$ (i.e. Equal to or greater than 4.5 average). This corresponds with scale No. 5 on the Likert's scale.

(c) **High negative attitude:** <2.5 (i.e. Less than 2.5 average). This corresponds with scale No. 1 on the Likert's scale.

(d) Low negative attitude: $\geqslant 2.5$ (i.e. Equal to or greater than 2.5 average). This corresponds with scale No. 2 on the Likert's scale.

The highest positive attitude score per respondent for the 36 attitude questions was set at 180 with a mean score of 5.0 while the lowest positive score was 126 with a mean score of 3.5. Any score below 126 and below 3.5 mean score was regarded as negative.

5.4.3: Officials' Attitude Towards the Provision and Usage of Library and Information Resources in Nigerian Prisons:

The attitudes of officials towards provision were determined on the basis of the cut-off points given in Table 5.8, and the result of the data analyses given earlier in Tables 4.35 - 4.38. Consequently all the officials as a group were found to have positive attitudes towards the provision and usage of library and information resources. However the degree of positiveness was found to be very low. That is, for provision, the official's score of 40.65 fell far below the High & Low G.C.O.P. of 49.5; and for usage their score of 29.91 also fell far below the 36.0 High & Low G.C.O.P.

Considering the sub-groups of officials at Kaduna, Enugu and Kirikiri Maximum Security Prisons, the group scores showed that the officials had very low positive attitudes to the provision and usage of library and information resources. The High & Low G.C.O.P. of 49.5 and 36.0 for provision and usage respectively was incomparable to the scores of 40.06, & 28.67, 41.95 & 30.21, 39.99 & 30.64 for Kaduna, Enugu and Kirikiri Maximum Prisons respectively on the same variables (i.e. provision and usage, respectively). However, Enugu Prison officials had the highest positive attitude score of 41.945 on the provision variable.

The same very low attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources were observed in the manipulation of data according to independent variables as shown in Tables 4.41 - 4.54. Provision and usage scores by age showed that attitude towards provision tended to increase with age with those aged 45 years and above having the highest attitude score of 42.786 & 30.714 while the youngest officials (i.e. LT.30 years) had the lowest attitude score of 38.861 & 29.000, respectively. Whilst all the officials, irrespective of sex, had very low positive attitudes towards provision, the males had a higher score of 41.020 compared to the borderline score of 38.800 for the females. But on the usage variable, the females recorded a low negative attitude of 27.95 compared to the males' attitude of 30.30. A summary of the attitude scores of officials by the independent variables is shown in Table 5.9 below:

Table 5.9: Summary of the negative/positive attitude scores of officials on the provision variable by independent variables.

VARIABLE SCORED	GROUP MEAN SCORE	GROUP CUT-OFF POINT	REMARKS
Age	40.650	38.5	L.P.
Gender: Male	41.020	38.5	L.P.
Female	38.800	38.5	V.L.P.
Marital Status: Married	40.614	38.5	L.P.
Single	41.333	38.5	L.P.
Years of Service	40.650	38.5	L.P.
Levels of Education	40.650	38.5	L.P.
Reasons for Enlistment	40.650	38.5	L.P.
Prison Conditions	40.650	38.5	L.P.

Note: L.P. = Low Positive attitude

V.L.P. = Very low Positive attitude

The comparison of group mean score by G.C.O.P. for the officials also showed that attitude towards provision tended to increase with years of service. Whilst those who served 20 years and over (i.e. MT. 20) had the highest positive mean score of 43.563, those who served less than 10 years (i.e. LT. 10) had the least mean score of 38.690. Attitudes toward provision were also observed to increase with levels of education. Table 4.49 has shown that those officials with the highest qualification (i.e. H.S.C./G.C.E. (A) & ABOVE) had the highest positive mean score of 42.176 while those with the lowest qualification (i.e. F.S.L.C.) had the lowest positive mean score of 39.852, With the present predominance of officials (i.e. 50.83%) with very low qualifications (i.e. F.S.L.C.) in the N.P.S., the very low positive attitude towards the provision of library and information resources will continue to prevail to the detriment of the laudable objectives of imprisonment, unless the F.S.L.C. is phased out as the minimum entry qualification into the N.P.S.

The research findings also revealed that reasons for enlistment into the N.P.S. have a notable effect on the attitudes of officials toward the provision of library and information resources. These who joined the service due to interest in people's welfare (i.e. 45.83%) had the highest positive mean score of 41.983 compared to those who enlisted as a result of lack of any other suitable job who scored the lowest (i.e. $\bar{x}$ = 39.00). These group of officials have no interest in the N.P.S. and so efforts should be made to flush them out, if the objectives of imprisonment are to be achieved in Nigeria.

The researcher also observed that prison conditions have a mild effect on the attitudes of officials towards the provision of library and information resources in prisons.

The comparison of group mean attitude scores with the G.C.O.P. on the basis of the usage variable also exhibited a similar trend as the one for the provision variable. Table 4.40 has shown that Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison (KMSP) officials had the highest positive score (i.e. 30.644) towards the usage of library and information resources. This high positive attitude towards usage could be attributed to the fact that KMSP has the best prison library in Nigeria (according to the researcher's assessment). The mean positive attitude score (i.e. 30.203) towards usage recorded by Enugu prison officials could be traced to the poor state of the prison library there. The very low positive attitude (almost negative attitude) of 28.667 scored by Kaduna prison officials is a testimony of very poor library and information resources available there.

A summary of the comparison of group mean attitude scores of the prison officials with the G.C.O.P. on the usage variable by the independent variables is shown in Table 5.10 below:

Table 5.10: Summary comparison of group mean attitude score with the G.C.O.P. on the usage variable by the independent variables for officials.

VARIABLE SCORED		GROUP MEAN SCORE	GROUP CUT-OFF POINT (G.C.O.P)	REMARKS
Age		29.908	28.0	L.P.
Gender	Male	30.300	28.0	L.P.
	Female	27.950	28.0	V.L.N.
Marital Status:	Married	30.000	28.0	L.P.
	Single	28.167	28.0	V.L.P.
Years of Service		29.908	28.0	L.P.
Levels of Education		29.908	28.0	L.P.
Reasons for Enlistment		29.908	28.0	L.P.
Prison Conditions		29.908	28.0	L.P.

Note: L.P. = Low Positive attitude
V.L.P. = Very Low Positive attitude
V.L.N. = Very Low Negative attitude

The results of the comparison as shown in Table 5.10 above have revealed that the prison officials had low positive attitudes on almost all the independent variables. The only exceptions observed were on the gender and marital status where the female officials recorded very low negative V.L.N. attitude and the unmarried officials (i.e. single) who had very low positive attitudes towards the usage of library and information resources. The researcher further observed that officials with the longest years of service (i.e. 20 - MT. 20) and the highest levels of education (i.e. H.S.C./G.C.E. (A) & ABOVE) exhibited the highest attitudes towards the usage of library and information resources. Just as was the case in the provision variable, those officials who enlisted in the N.P.S. due to lack of any other suitable job recorded lesser attitude scores (i.e. 29.605) compared to those who joined due to interest in people's welfare (i.e. 30.379). It was also discovered that prison officials have low positive attitudes toward usage on account of poor prison conditions.

5.4.4 Inmates' attitude toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

The attitude scores of prison inmates on the provision and usage of library and information resources were determined on the negative/positive Likert-type scales in accordance with the cut-off points given in Table 5.8 and the result of the data analyses given earlier in Tables 4.55 - 4.76. All the inmates (N = 225) as a group and even within the sub-groups (i.e. Kaduna, Enugu and Kirikiri Maximum prisons) exhibited almost negative attitudes toward the provision of library and information resources. The only minor exception was for the Kaduna Prison inmates as a group where the group mean attitude score was barely 25.08 compared

to the cut-off point of 24.5. Kaduna prison inmates had the highest mean positive attitude score (i.e. 25.08) on the provision variable, while K.M.S.P. inmates had the lowest mean negative score of 24.31. But on the usage variable, all the inmates (N = 225) as a group and even in the sub-groups displayed low mean positive attitude scores. K.M.S.P. inmates had the highest mean positive attitude score of 39.75 on the usage variable while Enugu prison inmates had the lowest mean positive attitude score of 38.18.

The summary results of the attitude scores of inmates toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons is shown in Tables 5.11 and 5.12 below:

Table 5.11: Summary of the positive/negative attitude scores of inmates on the provision variable by independent variables.

VARIABLE SCORED		GROUP MEAN SCORE	GROUP CUT-OFF POINT (G.C.O.P)	REMARKS
Age		24.644	24.5	V.L.P.
Gender:	Male	24.601	24.5	V.L.P.
	Female	26.000	24.5	L.P.
Marital Status:	Married	24.487	24.5	V.L.N.
	Single	24.792	24.5	V.L.P.
	Divorced	25.250	24.5	L.P.
Length of Imprisonment:	LT. 19M.	24.659	24.5	V.L.P.
	19-48M.	24.833	24.5	V.L.P.
	MT. 48M.	24.571	24.5	V.L.P.
Levels of Education		24.644	24.5	V.L.P.
Type of Offence		24.644	24.5	V.L.P.
Category of Imprisonment:	Convicts	24.542	24.5	M.P.
	Detainees	24.636	24.5	V.L.P.
	Awaiting Trials	25.458	24.5	V.L.P.
Prison Condition:	Good	28.750	24.5	L.P.
	Bad	24.481	24.5	V.L.N.
	Average	25.094	24.5	V.L.P.

Note: M.P. = Marginal Positive attitude
L.P. = Low Positive attitude
V.L.P. = Very Low Positive attitude
V.L.N. = Very Low Negative attitude

Table 5.12: Summary of the positive/negative attitude scores of inmates on the usage variable by independent variables.

VARIABLE SCORED		GROUP MEAN SCORE	GROUP CUT-OFF POINT (G.C.O.P)	REMARKS
Age		38.982	35.0	L.P.
Gender:	Male	38.973	35.0	L.P.
	Female	39.286	35.0	L.P.
Marital Status:	Married	39.400	35.0	L.P.
	Single	38.481	35.0	L.P.
	Divorced	40.250	35.0	L.P.
Length of Imprisonment:	LT. 19M	38.955	35.0	L.P.
	19 - 48M	37.875	35.0	L.P.
	MT. 48M	39.391	35.0	L.P.
Levels of Education		38.982	35.0	L.P.
Type of Offence		38.982	35.0	L.P.
Category of Imprisonment:	Convicts	39.042	35.0	L.P.
	Detainees	36.455	35.0	V.L.P.
	Awaiting Trials	39.667	35.0	L.P.
Prison Conditions:	Good	35.500	35.0	M.P.
	Bad	39.111	35.0	L.P.
	Average	38.656	35.0	L.P.

Note:
L.P. = Low Positive attitude
V.L.P. = Very Low Positive attitude
M.P. = Marginal Positive attitude

From the summary results of the attitude scores of inmates toward the provision and usage variables compared with the G.C.O.P. with regards to the independent variables given in Tables 5.11 and 5.12 above, it could be seen that most of them had V.L.P. scores toward the provision variable. The only exceptions could be seen in the case of married inmates who exhibited **VL .N.** attitudes toward the provision variable. Also, those inmates who rated prison conditions as "Bad" had Very Low Negative (V.L.N.) attitudes toward the provision of library and information resources in prison. This finding was particularly significant to the

researcher in view of his theoretical formulation that favourable prison conditions would entail positive attitudes while unfavourable ones would breed negative attitudes.

Paradoxically, while as the female prison officials exhibited very low positive attitudes towards the provision variable, it was the opposite in the case of the prison inmates where the male inmates had very low positive attitudes toward the same variable. However, on the educational levels, the same trend (like in the case of officials) was observed as attitudes of inmates tended to increase with educational levels. Those inmates with F.S.L.C. had the lowest mean positive score while those with H.S.C./G.C.E. (A) and ABOVE recorded the highest mean positive score of 39.630.

On the usage of library and information resources in prisons, the score was almost all I.P. except for the Detainees who had a M.L.P. score of 36.455 and for the prison conditions where (paradoxically) those inmates who rated the conditions as "Good" had a M.P. score of 35.5. However, considering that those inmates who rated the prison conditions as "Good" constituted only 1.78% compared to those who rated same to be "Bad" and who accounted for 84.00%, the researcher concluded that the responses of the 1.78% of the inmates were not realistic.

5.4.5 The attitudes of prison officials toward inmates and vice versa:

Considering the group cut-off point (G.C.O.P.) of 31.5, it was discovered that the prison officials exhibited very low negative attitudes toward the inmates with a grand mean score of 29.325. Even within the sub-groups (i.e. Kaduna, Enugu and Kirikiri Maximum Security Prisons) the trend was the same - i.e. very low negative attitudes toward inmates.

As Table 4.78 has shown, Kirikiri Maximum Security prison officials recorded the 'lowest' (i.e. more favourable) negative attitude score while Enugu prison officials had the 'highest' (i.e. least favourable) negative attitudes toward inmates. The highest negative attitude score recorded by Kirikiri Maximum Security prison officials could be attributed to the higher level of educated prison officials working there at the time of the research.

The researcher also discovered that those officials with higher levels of education tended to have more favourable attitudes toward inmates. While the officials with HSC/GCE (A) and above levels of education had low positive attitudes (i.e. 31.588) those with the F.S.L.C. recorded a high negative attitude score of 28.148. This discovery was significant to the researcher because those officials with higher levels of education did not only have positive attitudes toward the inmates but also towards the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons. Therefore, if the attitude of prison officials toward inmates and toward the provision and usage of library and information resources is to be improved, the educational qualifications of the prison officials must be improved first and foremost. This could be done by encouraging those already in the N.P.S. to study for higher qualifications while the basic educational entry qualification should be raised considerably. The N.P.S. authority should stop enlisting primary and secondary school dropouts. More university graduates should be recruited into the N.P.S.

The inmates, on the other hand, exhibited very low positive attitudes toward the prison officials. Considering G.C.O.P. of 35.0, the difference is clear that Kaduna prison inmates had the highest positive attitudes toward officials while Kirikiri Maximum

Security prison inmates had the lowest positive attitude. Again, this disparity in the attitudes of inmates toward officials, the researcher observed, tended to follow the same pattern with that of the attitudes of officials toward inmates. In other words, just as the officials at Kirikiri Maximum Security prison had the 'lowest' (i.e. more fabourable) negative attitudes toward inmates, the inmates of the same prison also showed positive attitudes (though the least favourable in terms of scores see p. 213) toward the officials. This finding, is again very significant to the theoretical formulation of the researcher because just as the officials had unfavourable attitudes toward the inmates, the inmates also cultivated unfavourable attitudes toward them. The researcher had also postulated that it is this disparity in the attitudes of the two uncorrelated groups that has been the root cause of most of the prison upheavals which Nigeria has experienced. Therefore, unless a balance is struck in terms of the attitudes of one group toward the other and vice versa, prison riots will continue to occur in Nigeria to the utter detriment of the good objectives of the FGN to practicalize the modern concepts of imprisonment in Nigeria. As the researcher said earlier, the first action to take in trying to harmonize the relationship between the two uncorrelated groups is to drastically raise the general level of education of the officials. The reason for this statement is obvious, education has been observed in this research to have significantly positive effect on the attitudes of prison officials.

The level of education of the officials has also been observed to affect positively the attitudes of officials towards the provision and usage of library and information resources in prison. Therefore if the FGN is to improve library facilities in Nigerian prisons, highly qualified officials should be commissioned to executive it. But the best thing to do would be to commission a professional librarian to do

the job with the co-ordination of highly qualified (preferably graduate) prison officials.

It was also discovered that Detainees and Awaiting Trials inmates had more positive attitudes toward the officials than the Convicts. This finding has also been considered by the researcher to be noteworthy because other researchers had made similar findings as reviewed in Chapter Two of this report. The researcher observed that it was actually the Convicts, rather than the Detainees and Awaiting Trials, who tended to guard their limited rights jealousy and were ready to react on the slightest infringement from the officials. So, if the provision and usage of library and information resources in prison is included as one of the limited rights of the inmates, they will develop more positive attitudes toward the resources and guard against any infringements from the officials.

5.4.6: <u>The Attitudes of Prison Officials and Inmates toward penology</u>

Considering the G.C.O.P. (see Table 5.8) and the attitude scores of officials and inmates (see Tables 4.84-4.85) on the penology variable, it was discovered that both groups have very low negative attitudes toward penology. The inmates, however, with a grand mean score of 59.498 had a more favourable negative attitude than the officials who had a grand mean of 52.775. The discrimination of the data by prison also revealed that both the officials and inmates, in the three prisons sampled, had identical negative attitudes toward penology. It was also found out that Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison officials exhibited the 'lowest' (i.e. more favourable) negative attitudes toward penology (i.e. mean = 53.489), while the inmates in the same prison had the 'highest' (i.e. least favourable) negative attitudes (i.e. mean = 58.797) toward penology.

The implication of the findings about the attitudes toward penology, especially with regards to the officials, is that with such negative

attitudes toward penology, the officials could not be expected to be relied upon in the execution of the objectives of imprisonment. Infact, under such negative attitudes towards penology the philosophy behind imprisonment cannot be achieved in Nigeria. A quick remedy and the first step is to organise systematised intensive refresher courses for all the prison officials to acquaint them with the modern concepts and techniques of imprisonment as well as of official/inmate relationships. Basic courses on penology, sociology and psychology should also be organised for the officials. As the researcher postulated in Chapter Two of this report, negative attitudes would entail unfavourable reactions to attitude objects. Therefore if both officials and inmates have negative attitudes toward penology, then the objectives of imprisonment cannot be achieved in Nigeria. It is this unfortunate state of affairs in Nigerian prisons that has made the inmates to believe (rightly or wrongly) that they are imprisoned.for punishment and not as a punishment. If this belief is to be deleted from the minds of the inmates, in particular, then prison conditions must be improved considerably and "MAMSER" programmes extended to both the prison officials and inmates.

One of the prison conditions pertinent to this research is the provision and usage of library and information resources. The researcher discovered further that the very low negative attitudes of officials and inmates toward penology must have been one of the most likely causes of the poor state of the library and information resources in Nigerian prisons.

The researcher also discovered that there was a statistically significant difference between the attitudes of officials and inmates toward penology (P = 5.000E-14) as shown in Table 4.86. Furthermore, it was discovered that a correlation existed between the attitudes of officials and inmates toward penology, provision and usage variables as shown in Table 4.81 (See Chapter Four) and Table 5.13 overleaf.

Table 5.13: Correlation of inmates' attitudes toward penology with their attitudes toward provision and usage variables.

	PROVISION	USAGE	PENOLOGY
PROVISION	1.00000		
USAGE	0.28271	1.00000	
PENOLOGY	0.22573	0.20109	1.00000

CRITICAL VALUE (1-Tail, 0.05) = + Or -0.10997

CRITICAL VALUE (2-Tail, 0.05) = +/- 0.13082

N = 225

On the whole, the researcher found the findings of the research to be very interesting to discuss. The researcher also hoped that the findings would constitute a useful contribution to knowledge and that the FGN would find the research useful in solving the problems of imprisonment in Nigeria.

FOOTNOTE: Chapter Five

Thurstone, L.L. (1967) The measurement of values Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, p. 286.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS, LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

6.1 Introduction:

In this chapter, a concise description of the whole research work will be given. Conclusions will be drawn based on the findings and recommendations will also be advanced aimed at improving library and information services in Nigerian prisons. The limitations of the research work will be demarcated and suggestions made for further research.

6.2 Summary:

The researcher had observed that library and information services to disadvantaged groups, especially the prison inmates, were relegated to the background in Nigeria, unlike other countries of the world, and therefore decided to research into the problem. The researcher also observed that the management of prisons and prison resources has been a big problem in Nigeria resulting in jail breaks and prison riots which have claimed the lives of both the prison officials and inmates. In consideration of the multi-faceted problems of Nigeria, the FGN realized the importance of research in the efforts to solve the nation's numerous problems, and called on citizens to contribute. The researcher also postulated that the Universities in Nigeria should be pragmatic and egalitarian by extending their extra-mural activities as well as research programmes to the less privileged members of the society, like the prisoners, in order to justify the huge sums of money expended annually in maintaining the ivory towers.

On the basis of the above state of affairs, the researcher formulated the theory that the poor condition of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons could have been caused by negative attitudes

toward the plight of the prisoners from the prison officials and the general public. As a result of the alleged negative attitudes of prison officials toward the inmates, the case for the welfare of inmates might not have been properly presented to the FGN. The researcher, therefore, decided to embark on this research in order to collect data, analyse, and test hypotheses so as to present a statistically backed case for the improvement of library and information resources in prisons to the FGN.

6.2.1 Objectives:

The objectives of the research were:

1. To make the FGN aware of the important role which the provision and usage of library and information resources in prisons could play in the achievement of the social aims of imprisonment .
2. To find out the factors that militate against the effective provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons in order to raise the standard to international level.
3. To suggest, on the basis of the findings of the research, ways of improving library and information services in the prisons, so as to boost prison reformational and rehabilitational programmes.
4. To seek ways of harmonizing the strained relationship between prison officials and inmates so as to avert the incessant prison upheavals in Nigeria.
5. To make prison officials and inmates to cultivate and nurture positive attitudes toward one another as well as toward penology and provision and usage of library and information resources in prisons.
6. To arouse the professional spirit of librarians in Nigeria towards prison librarianship in particular and toward Library services to disadvantaged groups, in general.

7. To ensure that the fundamental human right of prisoners to have access to library and information resources at par with the free citizens is not unduly violated by the prison officials or the FGN.

8. To make the FGN aware of the need to make both the officials and inmates comfortable, as far as the economy permits, if the aims of imprisonment are to be achieved in Nigeria.

6.2.2 Assumptions:

As a means to achieve the above objectives, the researcher embarked on the measurement of the attitudes of prison officials and inmates. The researcher assumed that:

(a) positive attitudes toward the plight of prisoners from prison officials and the general society could improve prison conditions and help in the achievement of the goals of imprisonment;

(b) attitudes of prison inmates could be used to predict and assess, to a reasonable degree, the potential reactions of inmates toward the provision and usage of library and information resources;

(c) prison officials' attitudes could be used to account for the nature of the provision and usage of prison library and information resources;

(d) the attitudes of prison officials toward inmates and vice versa could be used to predict, to a reasonable degree, the reactions of inmates toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prison.

6.2.3 Methodology:

Based on the above objectives and assumptions, the researcher reviewed in detail and systematically, related literature. The research design comprised mainly the questionnaire, observation and interview methods.

While as the questionnaire method was used in collecting interval data which was analysed by computer, the observation method was used in answering the research questions embodied in the research design, while the interview method was used in sampling the attitudes of policy-making government officials.

Apart from the research questions, the research design also included 24 testable null hypotheses. The dependent variables were provision, usage and penology. The independent variables for the officials' group were age, gender, marital status, years of service, level of education, reasons for enlistment and prison conditions. The independent variables for the inmates' group were age, gender, marital status, length of imprisonment, levels of education, type of offence, category of imprisonment, and prison conditions. The level of statistical significance was set at equal to or less than 0.05 ($P \leq 0.05$).

The target population was made up of prison officials and inmates, in the N.P.S. The three prisons where the main research was conducted were selected on the basis of the largest prison in each of the three geographical regions of Nigeria naturally created by River Benue and River Niger, namely:

Northern Region - Kaduna Central Prison

Eastern Region - Enugu Prison

Western Region - Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison

The pilot study was done at Kakuri Prison Camp, in Kaduna. The selection of participating officials and inmates was done by random sampling method. The staff lists and inmates' registers constituted the sampling frames. The sampling ratios were determined on the basis of the ratio of the number of questionnaires to be distributed to the ratio of the total number of officials and inmates in each of the three selected prisons.

The data collection instrument was constructed in accordance with the Likert's attitude scales. Two identical questionnaires were designed, one for the officials and the other for the inmates. The slight dissimilarities in the two questionnaires were only to distinguish the two uncorrelated groups sampled. The attitude questions were interpolated within the main body of the questionnaires in order to avoid saliency. The attitude questions were designed to measure attitudes toward penology and toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prison.

Gaining entry into the Nigerian prisons to conduct research was as difficult as other researchers have found in other parts of the world. The researcher travelled to Lagos and Abuja with an application letter and a letter of introduction from the Head of the Department of Library Science, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria but found out that permission was not easy to be obtained from the Director of Prisons. The researcher was asked to deposit sample copies of the questionnaires for scrutiny by the Research Unit of the N.P.S. and report back in two week's time to hear the verdict. After the two weeks, the researcher called at the Director of Prison's Office at Abuja and was delighted to receive the Director's permit to enter the selected prisons and conduct the research, "as long as prison security was not compromised".

The researcher travelled to each of the selected prisons and spent an average of five days in each prison for the purposes of distribution and collection of the questionnaires. Ninety-one questionnaires were distributed at random to inmates while eighty-eight were given to officials in each of the three selected prisons. In all, 273 questionnaires were given to inmates while 264 went to the officials (i.e. for the main study).

6.2.4 Pilot Study:

For the pilot study, 40 questionnaires were given to officials while the inmates got 60. The aim of the pilot study was to test the suitability and workability of the data collection instruments. The pilot study was also to determine the validity and reliability of the data collection instrument as well as to enable the researcher to forecast the success of the main study. The favourable response rate of the pilot study was 60% for officials and 76.67% for inmates. Based on the response rates for the pilot study, the researcher was able to forecast favourable response rates of 52.8% for officials and 69.16% for the inmates in the main study. The data collected from the pilot study was analysed by computer and the results used in the determination of the reliability and validity of the data collection instrument. The questionnaire for the officials was found to have a 0.99 reliability and 0.99 validity. The inmates' one had 0.95 reliability and 0.98 validity. The pilot study further revealed that both officials and inmates at K.P.C. had positive attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prison. But the inmates had more positive attitudes which were found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level.

6.2.5 Analyses of main research data:

The data, for the main research was analysed by computer in a systematic manner and presented as follows:

(a) Description of samples
(b) Frequency distributions of officials group data
(c) Frequency distributions of inmates' group data
(d) Analyses of the attitude scores of the officials on the provision and usage of library and information resources in prison.
(e) Analyses of the attitude scores of the inmates on the provision and usage of library and information resources in prison.

(f) Analyses of the scores of officials' attitudes toward inmates and vice versa.

(g) Analyses of the attitude scores of officials and inmates toward penology.

The unit of analysis was the group. The following groups and sub-groups were identified:

Group 1: All the officials

Group 2: All the inmates

Sub-froup 1: Kaduna Prison Officials

Sub-group 2: Enugu Prison Officials

Sub-group 3: Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison Officials

Sub-group 4: Kaduna Prison Inmates

Sub-group 5: Enugu Prison Inmates

Sub-group 6: Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison Inmates.

The favourable (i.e. usable) questionnaire returns as given in Table 4.4 showed that the inmates' group scored 82.4% compared to the officials' group score of 45.5%. Within the sub-groups, Kaduna prison scored 70.4%, Enugu prison scored 64.2% and Kirikiri Maximum Security prison had the least score of 58.1%.

6.2.5.1 Frequency Distribution:

The frequency distributions were computed in accordance with the independent variables for each of the two main groups (i.e. officials and inmates) and displayed in tables. The frequency distributions revealed that prison officials in Nigeria have very low levels of education with the F.S.L.C. holders accounting for 50.83% of the population sampled. Those with higher (advanced level) qualifications constituted only 6.67%. It was also discovered that while other ranks (Chief Warder to Warder) accounted for 79.17%, officers were only 6.65%. Furthermore,

while the uniformed officials accounted for 85.82%, the non-uniformed officials were only 14.18%. The lopsidedness of the composition of the officials was considered to be counter-productive especially as the non-unfformed officials were those responsible for the all-important task of reformation and rehabilitation.

The distributions also revealed that 45.83% of the officials enlisted in the N.P.S. due to interest in people's welfare but a significant number (31.67%) joined the prisons service due to lack of any other job. Only 1.67% joined due to salary which revealed that the N.P.S. salary is very poor and unattractive. Also 60.83% of the officials rated the prison conditions to be either totally bad or just average. 80% of the officials were aware of library facilities in prison and 79.17% agreed that inmates were permitted to use the library facilities in prison. It was however absurd to observe that as much as 20% of the officials sampled were ignorant of library facilities in the prison.

The frequency distributions of the inmates' group data showed that most of them (i.e. 73.78%) were young people aged between LT. 30 and 34 years with those LT. 30 years accounting for 52.89%. The age distribution revealed that most crimes in Nigeria are committed by young people of less than 30 years old. The frequencies also revealed that most of the crimes were committed by people from Anambra State (29.73%) followed by Bendel State with 12.16% while the lowest record of crime went to Bauchi and Katsina States (0.45% each). The distribution also showed that most of the crimes are committed by people from the southern part of Nigeria (i.e. 69.35%) which is more industrialized and where economic activities are heavily concentrated.

The distribution of the inmates' data further revealed that they were more educated than the officials. 24% of the inmates had higher (advanced level) qualifications (c.f. 6.67% for officials) while 30.22% had the F.S.L.C. (c.f. 50.83% for officials). Most of the inmates (84.44%) were convicts out of which 59.11% were serving long terms of imprisonment of more than 48 months. The commonest offence committed by the inmates was theft (26.22%) followed by armed robbery (18.22%). The researcher inferred from the most frequent crime committed that there was a gross imbalance in the distribution of wealth in Nigeria which has resulted in the less fortunate ones using brutal means to strike a balance. 65.78% of the inmates rated prison conditions to be bad. While 60.44% of the inmates were aware of library facilities in prison, 60% said that they were not allowed to use the prison library, and therefore 63.11% did not use it.

6.2.5.2 Analyses of the attitude scores of officials on the provision and usage variables:

The analyses of the prison officials' data with regards to the provision and usage variables revealed that they had low positive attitudes toward both variables. However, a further comparison by prison using One-Way ANOVA revealed that the officials' attitudes toward usage differed significantly ($P = 0.0222$) at 0.05 level, from one prison to another. The comparison of the attitudes on the provision variable by prison did not show any significant differences ($P = 0.1091$) at 0.05 level. The analyses of the data by the independent variables showed that gender had a significant effect on the attitudes of officials toward provision and usage variables i.e. male officials had a more positive attitude toward provision and usage. It was also discovered that years

of service and levels of education had significant effects on the attitudes of officials toward provision and usage, respectively. Those officials who joined the N.P.S. due to lack of job had the lowest attitude score on the provision variable while those who enlisted due to interest in people's welfare had the highest score on the same variable. Prison officials who rated prison conditions to be either bad or average had lower mean attitude scores. This proved that prison conditions could adversely affect the attitudes of officials. Subprogram Pearson Corr. revealed that the officials attitudes to penology were significantly correlated with their attitudes toward provision and usage. Furthermore, the officials attitudes to provision were significantly correlated with their attitudes toward usage.

6.2.5.3 Analyses of the attitude scores of inmates on the provision and usage variables:

Prison inmates as a group exhibited low positive attitude scores toward the provision and usage variables with more favourable attitudes toward usage. Comparison by prison sub-groups, however, revealed that inmates at Enugu and Kirikiri Maximum prisons had negative attitudes toward the provision variable. One-Way ANOVA however showed that there were no significant differences in the attitude scores by prison. Further analyses of the data by the independent variables showed that usage of library and information resources was affected by age, gender, level of education and marital status, though the effects were not statistically significant. Prison conditions were found to affect the inmates' attitudes toward the provision of library and information resources in prison, hence the probability of 0.005543 was statistically

significant at P/ 0.05 level. Correlational analysis by Subprogram Pearson Corr. showed that the inmates' attitudes toward provision were significantly correlated to their attitude toward usage.

6.2.5.4 Prison officials' attitudes toward inmates and vice versa:

The result of the data analyses revealed that prison officials as a group and even within the sub-groups had negative attitudes toward the inmates. The minor differences observed between the mean scores of the three sub-groups were found to be statistically insignificant at P/ 0.05 level. Gender and level of education were however observed to have statistically significant effects on the attitudes of officials toward inmates. Male officials and those with advanced level qualifications tended to have more favourable attitudes toward inmates. Subprogram Pearson Corr. further showed that the officials' attitudes toward inmates were significantly correlated with their (officials) attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prison. This finding confirmed the researcher's theoretical formulation that negative attitudes toward inmates would entail unfavourable reactions to the plight of inmates.

The inmates as a group and within the subgroups, on the other hand, were observed to have low positive attitudes toward the officials. Comparison by the independent variables revealed that there was no observed significant effect except for the category of imprisonment variable. Detainees and awaiting trials people had more positive attitudes toward officials compared to the convicts. Female inmates also tended to have more positive attitudes toward officials than their male counterparts. Analysis by Subprogram Pearson Corr. showed that inmates' attitudes toward officials were significantly correlated with their (inmates') attitudes toward penology. Their attitudes toward officials were positively correlated with their attitudes toward the provision variable (though of no statistical significance). With regards to the usage variable, the inmates' attitudes toward officials were negatively correlated (see Table 4.83.1).

6.2.5.5 Attitude scores of officials and inmates toward penology:

Prison officials as a group and even within the sub-groups were observed to have negative attitudes toward penology. The minor differences in the scores between prisons were found to be statistically insignificant. The inmates also had negative attitudes toward penology with no statistical significance in the differences observed between prisons. However, it was observed that the inmates had more favourable negative attitudes toward penology than the officials (i.e. officials' grand mean score = 52.775; inmates' grand mean score = 59.490). The group mean difference between the officials' attitude scores and the inmates' was found to be statistically significant at $P < 0.05$ level. The conclusion was that in any random sample of officials and inmates in the Nigerian prisons, inmates would show more favourable attitudes toward penology. Subprogram Pearson Corr. revealed that there was a significant correlation between the attitudes of officials and inmates toward penology and toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prison (see Tables 4.81 and 4.83.1).

6.2.6 Answers to research questions:

Q. (a) There is no system of orientation of new inmates in Nigerian prisons.

Q. (b) Prison cells were designed to enhance literary activities but the gross congestion of the cells has militated against this ideal. The cells for the awaiting trial inmates, in particular, are not conducive for literary activities.

Q. (c) There are no educational facilities and programmes in the Nigerian prisons that could influence the inmates to read. The FGN's national policy on education which has promised educational opportunities for all the citizens is yet to be extended to the prisoners.

Q.(d) The FGN has made adequate provision for vocational training and has also appointed technical instructors to carry out the vocational training programmes in prison. These facilities and programmes if properly equipped and articulated, respectively, could motivate inmates to read. As at the time of the research, the various workshops for the vocational training programmes were ill-equipped and lacked the necessary raw materials.

Q.(e) The FGN has not provided any incentives in prison to encourage inmates to participate in literary activities. Inmates find it difficult to get writing materials like exercise books, pencil, biros et cetera. They also can't afford the cost of registering for G.C.E. and other examinations as well as provide them with writing materials, they will not only be encouraged to read but also will appreciate the government's efforts at reforming and rehabilitating them.

Q.(f) There is no evidence of reformation and rehabilitation in the Nigerian prisons. Any candid observer of the daily life in the Nigerian prisons will discover that, rather than reformation and rehabilitation, there is a glaring evidence of punishment and inhumanity.

Q.(g) Most of the prisons in Nigeria have provision for library and information resources. About 35% of the prisons (excluding lock-ups) in Nigeria have libraries. The libraries in Nigerian prisons are, however, ill-equipped with books that are 20 years out-of-date. The Director General, Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs said in an interview that the purchase of library books for prisoners has not been regular due to shortage of funds

The management of the meagre library and information resources available in prison is very unprofessional, largely because there are no trained librarians in N.P.S. The prison libraries in Nigeria have been wrongly left in the hands of social welfare officials who are not trained for library and information work.

Although both the Director of Prisons (Alhaji Musa Egu) and the Director General, Federal Ministry for Internal Affairs) (Alhaji Dahiru Muhammadu) have agreed during an interview with the researcher that prisoners have the right to read, the provision of "Education and Libraries" in the "Prisons Standing Orders 1961" is not legal tender because the "Prisons Decree No. 9, 1972" (See Appendix K, p. 352) has no clause about library services to prisoners in Nigeria.
The N.P.S. "Standing Orders 1961 Version" (See Appendix J,p.346) is an administrative document drafted by the Director of Prisons. There is need for the Director of Prisons to review this provision to include specific minimum standards of provision (with the assistance of the N.L.A.) and present to the FGN to include in the "Prisons Decree No. 9, 1972", to make it a legal right for prisoners to have access to library and information resources.

The researcher discovered, contrary to what Gbadamosi (1978) said, that the first prison library in Nigeria was set up in the Broad Street Prison (Lagos) in 1874. The second prison library was established in Ikoyi Prison (Lagos) in 1876. This was followed by the Kaduna Central Prison Library in 1915 and the Enugu Prison Library in 1926.

6.2.7: Research Hypotheses Tested

In all, 24 null hypotheses were tested in order to get empirical evidence to back the findings of the research. The results of the hypotheses tested are summarized in Table 6.1 over leaf.

Table 6.1: Summary results of hypotheses testing:

NULL HYPOTHESES	RESULTS AT P $\leq$ 0.05
Ho 1	Rejected
Ho 2	Rejected
Ho 3	Rejected
Ho 4	Rejected
Ho 5	Rejected for age, gender, years of service and reasons for enlistment. Ho is accepted for all the other independent variables.
Ho 6	Rejected for gender and levels of education. Ho accepted for the rest of the independent variables.
Ho 7	Rejected only for prison conditions. Ho accepted for all the other variables,
Ho 8	Ho accepted for almost all the variables except for levels of education where it is almost significant (P = 0.0685).
Ho 9	Accepted
Ho 10	Rejected
Ho 11	Accepted
Ho 12	Accepted
Ho 13	Rejected
Ho 14	Rejected
Ho 15	Rejected
Ho 16	Rejected
Ho. 17	Accepted
Ho 18	Accepted
Ho 19	Accepted
Ho 20	Accepted
Ho 21	Accepted
Ho 22	Accepted
Ho 23	Accepted
Ho 24	Accepted

6.2.8: **Research Findings**

From the results of the data analyses the following findings became evident:

1. Prison officials in Nigeria have low positive attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prison.
2. Gender has a significant effect on the attitudes of prison officials toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prison. Male officials have more positive attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prison.
3. Age, years of service and Reasons for Enlistment have significant effects on the attitudes of officials toward the provision of library and information resources in prison. Older prison officials tend to have higher positive attitudes toward the provision variable than the younger ones. Prison officials who have spent longer years in the N.P.S. tend to have higher positive attitudes toward the provision variable. Those who joined the N.P.S. due to lack of job had the least positive attitudes toward the provision variable while as those who enlisted due to interest in people's welfare had the highest positive attitudes.
4. Level of education has a significant effect on the attitudes of prison officials toward the usage of library and information resources in prison. Officials with advanced level qualifications had the highest positive attitudes while those with the F.S.L.C. had the lowest attitudes.

5. **Prison officials in Nigeria have low negative attitudes toward penology.** While Enugu Prison Officials had the 'highest' (i.e. least favourable) negative attitudes toward penology, Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison Officials had the 'lowest' (i.e. more favourable) negative attitudes to penology. (See p. 217-218).

6. Prison officials in Nigeria have low negative attitudes toward prison inmates. While Enugu Prison officials had the 'highest' (i.e. least favourable) negative attitude, officials at Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison exhibited the 'lowest' (i.e. more favourable) negative attitudes toward inmates. Male Officials had higher negative attitudes than the female ones.

7. Level of education has statistically significant effects on the attitudes of prison officials toward inmates. While officials with advanced level qualifications have more favourable attitudes ($\bar{x}$ = 31.588) those with the F.S.L.C. have the least favourable attitudes ($\bar{x}$ = 28.148).

8. Prison inmates in Nigeria have low positive attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prison. Generally, inmates had more favourable attitudes toward the usage variable with Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison inmates having the highest favourable attitudes ($\bar{x}$ = 39.75).

9. Prison conditions have statistically significant effects on the attitudes of inmates toward the provision of library and information resources in prison. Inmates who rated prison conditions to be "Bad" also had the least favourable attitude score ($\bar{x}$ = 24.481) compared to those who rated same to be "Good" who had the highest favourable score ($\bar{x}$ = 28.750).

10. **Level of education almost has a significant effect on the attitudes of inmates toward the usage of library and information resources in prison (P = 0.0683). Inmates with advanced level qualifications had the most favourable attitudes toward usage while those with the F.S.L.C. had the least.**

11. Prison inmates in Nigeria have very low positive attitudes toward prison officials.

12. Category of imprisonment has statistically significant effects on the attitudes of inmates toward prison officials. Detainees and Awaiting Trials people have more favourable attitudes toward officials than the convicts.

13. Female inmates have more favourable attitudes toward officials than the male inmates (P = 0.0625).

14. Prison inmates in Nigeria have very high negative attitudes toward penology. The least favourable attitude toward penology was recorded at Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison while Kaduna Prison inmates had the highest favourable attitudes.

15. A statistically significant difference was found between the attitudes of officials and inmates toward penology. Officials had more favourable (negative) attitudes toward penology than the inmates.

16. Significant correlations were found between the attitudes of Prison Officials toward penology and toward inmates.

17. Significant correlations also existed between the officials' attitudes toward penology and toward the provision and usage of library and information resources.

18. Significant correlations were found between the attitudes of prison inmates toward penology and toward officials as well as toward the provision and usage of library and information resources.

6.3: Conclusion

Both prison officials and inmates have low positive attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons. The inmates have a higher degree of positive attitudes toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prison than the officials. Prison officials have low negative attitudes toward penology and toward inmates. This negative attitude has been considered as one of the major causes not only of the low positive attitudes of officials toward the provision and usage of library and information resources in prison but also the cause of the constant social conflicts between officials and inmates which have resulted in prison upheavals and jail breaks.

The negative attitudes of officials is caused by poor service conditions and low levels of education. The low positive attitudes of inmates toward the provision and usage of library and information resources has been attributed to their negative attitudes toward penology and by the deplorable prison conditions. If the prison officials' service conditions and levels of education are improved their attitudes toward penology and towards the provision and

usage of library and information resources in prison will also improve positively. Similarly, if prison conditions improve and officials' attitudes toward penology and inmates and levels of education improve, the attitudes of inmates toward penology and toward the provision and usage of library and information resources will also improve positively. Although the Minister for Internal Affairs, the Director General, Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Director of Prisons admitted during interviews that prisoners have the right to read, this right has no statutory backing as it is not entrenched in the "Prisons Decree No. 9, 1972".

As Sir Winston Churchill said, "What is done to the criminal is a very accurate index to the quality of any civilization". If Nigeria is to be seen as a civilized country, then this should be reflected in all aspects of the society. The lip-service being paid to the problem of imprisonment by the FGN at the present time does not augur well for the future social harmony within the nation. The root causes of crimes within the society have to be fished out by the Government and solutions found to them. The researcher is of the contention that if the socio-economic imbalances within the Nigerian society are not rectified, then the problem of crime and that of the correction and rehabilitation of criminals will never be abated. The wide socio-economic gap which now exists in Nigeria between the rich and the poor, shortage of food for most families, coupled with the high rate of unemployment must be addressed squarely by the Government. The crux of the matter is that if socio-economic conditions outside the prisons are improved, no one would wish to go to prison. The reason is clear that if people are outside the prison and the Government does not care for them, then they might prefer to go to prison where it would be mandatory for the Government to take care of them no matter how little. The Nigerian society in general cannot eat their cake and have it and so if crime is to be wiped out or

alleviated in the society, we should nurture positive attitudes toward the plight of the less privileged and stop sending them to prison at the slighted violation of laws which, in practice, are meant to protect only the interests of the few rich Nigerians.

6.4: Recommendations:

Based on the findings of the research and in order to achieve its objectives, the following recommdations have been made:

1. The FGN should make available a capital grant of at least ₦5m for the immediate improvement and bibliographical control of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons, and should make provision for recurrent expenditure in the annual budgets of the N.P.S. for the maintenance of prison libraries.
2. The FGN should ammend the "Prisons Decree No. 9, 1972" to include minimum standards for the provision of library and information resources to prisoners, and recruit professional librarians into the N.P.S. to develop as well as manage the resources to bring them at par with international standards.
3. Ideally, the FGN should create a special division at the Prisons Headquarters at Abuja, to be known as the Prison Library and Information Services Division, appoint an Assistant Director of Prisons (who should be a professional Librarian) to head the Division. This Division should be given adequate funds annually to purchase books and other information materials, process them, and disburse them to the various prison libraries in Nigeria. The management

of prison library and information services should be left entirely in the hands of the personnel of the said Division (who should be professional librarians, para-professional librarians and other supportive staff).

4. In the mean time, mobile/Book Box library services, being run by some states like Bendel and Kano States, should be extended to the prisoners. This researcher is aware that Bendel State was one of the first states in Nigeria to extend such services to the prisons but it appears as if the practice has become wane.

5. The Nigerian Library Association (N.L.A.) should create a Prison Libraries Group to be composed of librarians interested in Prison librarianship, in line with what obtains in U.K. and U.S.A. The N.L.A. Prison Libraries Group should draft standards for prison libraries in Nigeria and lobby the FGN to adopt and implement them.

6. The National Library of Nigeria (N.L.N) should also contribute to the development of prison library and information resources by seeking for book donations from philantropic organizations outside Nigeria.

7. All prison staff, irrespective of their professional inclinations and nature of duties, should be given the N.P.S. uniform to wear and should also be given, at least, rudimentary training in accordance with the regular N.P.S. staff. This recommendation has been made in order to curtail the strained relationships between uniformed and non-

uniformed staff which the researcher discovered during the research. The researcher observed unhealthy exchanges between non-uniformed and uniformed staff (especially at Enugu Prison and Kirikiri Maximum Security Prison) who seemed to consider themselves (i.e. uniformed staff) superior to the non-uniformed ones. Such strained staff relationships are capable of undermining the correction and rehabilitation theory and practice of imprisonment.

8. The FGN should improve the service conditions of prison officials and improve prison conditions so that both officials and inmates will cultivate and nurture positive attitudes toward penology and toward the reformational and rehabilitational programmes in prison. Basic amenities like portable water and drugs should be provided in all prisons.

9. The entry qualification into the N.P.S. should be raised from the present F.S.L.C. to W.A.S.C./G.C.E. O' Level/ Teachers GD.2. Officials with the F.S.L.C. already in the service, who constitute 50.83%, should be encouraged to improve their education through G.C.E. classes or be shown the way out.

10. University graduates and people with other advanced level qualifications should be recruited into the N.P.S. in order to boost the current very low level of education of the officials and make it at least at par with the educational levels of the inmates. The present situation

where the inmates are more educated than the officials does not augur well for the achievement of the goals of imprisonment.

11. Promotion in the N.P.S. should be reviewed, systematised and regularized to enable the other ranks, who improve themselves academically and professionally, to cross over to the officer cadre. The present situation where the other ranks hardly rise beyong the rank of Chief Warder does not augur well for the morale and attitudes of officials toward penology.

12. The FGN should extend the National Policy on Education which has promised educational training for all the citizens to the prison inmates. Hence a prisoner does not lose his citizenship on account of imprisonment, prisoners have the right to enjoy Government educational programmes. In view of the above, the FGN should set up mini primary and secondary schools in the prisons and employ teachers to teach the inmates. Educated inmates should also be employed (and paid) to teach in the prison schools.

13. The FGN should encourage inmates to participate in literary activities in prison by sponsoring them for G.C.E. and professional examinations as well as providing them with writing materials. This will make the inmates to appreciate the Government's efforts to reform and rehabilitate them.

14. The FGN should rehabilitate the various prison workshops, provide tools and raw materials, and reappraise the vocational training programmes in the prisons.

The vocational training programmes are not only capable of influencing inmates to use the prison libraries but also capable of making the prisons to be productive.

15. The FGN should make it mandatory for government departments, institutions and parastatals to award minor building contracts, furniture contracts and tailoring contracts (e.g. school uniforms) to the prisoners. A reasonable percentage of the monies realized from such government contracts should be given to the participating inmates while the remainder should be used to augument government subventions to the prisons. This recommendation, if implemented, would go a long way to make the prisons self-reliant.

16. Prison officials should be more humane in their treatment of inmates. The present practice whereby inmates are compelled to remove their slippers and stand still before the C.S.P.s, D.S.P.s and other superior officers of the N.P.S. is not only dehumanizing but also counter-productive to the goals of imprisonment. The prisons should be seen as corrective institutions where each member is accorded his due respect. A positive change in the present treatment of inmates will be in symmetry with the FGN's laudable policy on human rights.

17. The N.P.S. should organise regular lectures and symposia for both officials and inmates to acquaint them with the aims and objectives of imprisonment and penology in general. Speakers should be invited from the relevant departments in

the universities and in the public sector. This will go a long way to change the present negative attitudes of officials and inmates toward penology.

18. The FGN should make more concrete efforts to rehabilitate prisoners after their release. Small scale loans should be granted to ex-prisoners to make them settle down lawfully in the society and be self-reliant.

19. In general, the FGN should look more critically into the cause of crimes in the society and take positive steps to arrest the situation. The gross social imbalance especially in the distribution of wealth and social amenities should be corrected. Unemployment should be curtailed to a minimum.

6.5: Limitations

This research covered mostly the social factors responsible for the inadequate provision and usage of library and information resources in three major prisons in Nigeria. The researcher sampled the attitudes of selected prison officials and inmates in three major prisons only. Although the sampling ratios were quite representative for each of the three selected prisons they were low in relation to the whole prison population in Nigeria comprising over 20,000 officials and 58,000 inmates.

6.6: Suggestions for further research

There is need for further research to cover non-social factors, like economic factors, that are likely to be responsible for the poor state of prison library and information resources in Nigeria.

The geographical coverage should also be expanded to include more prisons as well as more officials and inmates so as to have a stronger base for more meaningful decision-making by the government and for more realistic generalizations to be made out of the findings.

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APPENDIX A

PILOT STUDY COVER LETTER AND QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PRISON OFFICIALS

Department of Library Science
Faculty of Education
Ahmadu Bello University
Zaria.

16th September, 1987

To: Selected Prison Officials,
Nigerian Prisons Service
Kakuri Prison Camp
Kaduna, Nigeria.

Dear Sir/Madam,

THE PROVISION AND USAGE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION RESOURCES IN NIGERIAN PRISONS: A PILOT STUDY

My name is Simmons Haanongon Benki Womboh. I am a doctoral candidate in the Department of Library Science, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria. As part of the doctoral degree programme, I am conducting a research into the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian Prisons. The aim of the research is to find out the opinions of prison officials (of which you are one of those selected) about some aspects of prison library and information resources. The findings of the research might be used by the Government to improve prison conditions in Nigeria.

As a first step towards the collection of data, I have chosen the Prison in which you are now working to carry out a pilot study. The aim of this preliminary study (i.e. the pilot study), is to test the reliability as well as the suitability of the questionnaire to be used for the main research.

I am therefore asking you to, please, complete the attached questionnaire and give back to me personally, within two days from the date of receipt, or give to the Chief Superintendent of Prisons in charge of the prison in which you are now working.

May I add that I have contacted the Controller of Prisons Kaduna State and obtained his permission to conduct the research and so you should not be afraid to take part in it.

Thank you very much for your kind and prompt response.

Yours sincerely,

Simmons Haanongon Benki Womboh
(Ph.D. Candidate)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PRISON OFFICIALS

1. Name of the Prison _____
2. Town or location of the prison _____
3. Type of prison _____
4. Date when the prison was established _____
5. Approved inmate capacity of the prison _____
6. Present inmate population of the prison _____
7. Your age _____
8. Your gender: Male _____ Female _____
9. Your marital status: Married _____ Single _____
   Widowed _____ Divorced _____
   Number of children _____
10. Your Nationality _____
11. Your state of origin _____
12. Your highest educational qualification _____
13. Date of first enlistment in the prisons service _____
14. Present rank _____
15. Years of service with the NPS so far _____
16. Reasons for enlistment in the prisons service (Tick from the list of reasons below the one that is most applicable).
    (a) Good salary and pension scheme _____
    (b) Better promotion prospect _____
    (c) Interest in peoples' welfare _____
    (d) Free uniform and free barracks accommodation _____
    (e) Lack of any other job _____
    (f) Recommendation from friends, parents or guardians already in the service _____
    (g) Special interest in dealing with criminals _____
    (h) Other Reasons _____

17. **What type of job were you doing before enlisting in the Prisons Service?**

(a) Type of job _____ (b) Years of service _____

18. **What has been the position of the following prison conditions since you enlisted in the service? Answer by using a tick in the appropriate space below:**

For Example

	Good	Bad	Average
Prisoners' Uniform	✓		

From the list of prison conditions given below make one tick to show whether they have been Good, Bad or Average since you joined the prisons service.

		Good	Bad	Average
18.0	Prison discipline			
18.1	Prison Security			
18.2	Educational training for prisoners			
18.3	Vocational training for prisoners			
18.4	Social contact between prison officials and inmates			
18.5	Prisoners' food			
18.6	Prison library and information resources			
18.7	Prison Officials' Welfare			
18.8	Prisoners' accommodation			
18.9	Prison medical care			

19. Is there any library in the prison in which you are working?

_____ Yes _____ No

20. If there is a prison library, are prisoners informed about it and also allowed to use it?

_____ Yes _____ No

21. In the statements that follow, tick in the appropriate places provided to show whether you strongly agree, agree, (you are) undecided, disagree, or strongly disagree with each of the statements.

For example:

Most people in the society are worried about crime and how to rehabilitate or incapacitate convicted criminals.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

Now, from the list of statements below, make a tick as given in the example above.

21.01 Criminals are enemies of the society and so should be severely punished.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.02 Prison conditions of a nation are probably a meaningful indication of the moral health of the country.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.03 Prisoners may not learn their lesson unless the prison officials are cruel to them.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.04 However supportive of the library a prison official is, the realities of food, clothing, and security must take precedence over library servides for the available funds which are never sufficient for the total needs of a prison.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.05 Reading books while in prison makes prisoners to be calm and less troublesome.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.06 As a resource for intellectual growth, a good prison library, like a good public or academic library, can be very useful to prison officials in developing their educational knowledge.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.07 **Prisoners will abuse any freedom accorded them and read only to perfect their criminal art.**

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.08 **Books are likely to incite prisoners to riot leading to jail breaks and so prisoners should not be allowed to read.**

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.09 Carefully selected books and other information materials, that take into account prison regulations and goals, are not likely to incite prisoners to violence.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.10 In an era in which many libraries in Nigeria are developing responsive services which could have significant impact on the lives of citizens, every prison should allocate sufficient funds to maintain at least a basic collection of up-to-date books, periodicals and newspapers.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.11 "The prison library is a popular place for literate prisoners. It is keenly patronised and has proved a source of inspiration to many".

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.12 Any prison establishment that is sincerely trying to rehabilitate its inmates will recognize the value of books for recreational reading as well as resource material for academic and vocational training.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.13 Prison education officers, prison social welfare officers, and inmates should assist the prison librarian in the selection of books and other materials for the prison library.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.14 A good prison library can lose most of its effect if there is such a rigid and detailed control of library materials and usage that the prisoner feels the same restrictions concerning the library as he feels for the rest of the prison environment.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.15 Prison officials may not be aware of the inadequacy of prison library and information resources or may not realize the importance of providing the resources where none exists.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.16 Professor Femi Odekunle, a criminologist, has been quoted as saying that imprisonment has "failed" as a mode of "correction" in Nigeria.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.17 Most ex-prisoners have said that the Nigerian Prisons service is not doing anything at all to help prisoners to change their attitudes toward crime.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.18 Most prison officials are of the opinion that prisoners should either blame themselves or those who sentenced them to prison and therefore stop complaining about prison conditions.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.19 Most prisoners and the society in general hardly realize that the prison officials are the real captives, tied to jobs with very small salaries, and not too many prospects of career advancement.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.20 The ever-present possibility of conflict between prison officials and inmates creates most of the difficulties for progress and reform, which places tremendous barriers in the way of librarians attempting to establish a real library service in prisons.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.21 The provision of libraryand information resources in prisons, even in developed countries which lead the world in prison reform, assumes a very low priority, particularly in terms of the budget which is never adequate.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.22 No one who has not visited a prison, more especially a maximum security prison, can imagine the tension, the responsibility, and indeed, the terrors of the prison officials' job.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.23 Prison officials consider books in a prison to be a "damn nuisance" both because of the question of accounting for them, and of the problems of security.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.24 Prisoners are often in conflict with prison officials because the prisoners' rights are seldom made known to them and are never implemented in full by the officials due to the dogmatic fear of insecurity.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.25 The prison library must be viewed as a non-discretionary function, and that the strongest justification for it is the right to read.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.26 Prisons must be judged by their actual functioning rather than by their stated objectives.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.27 Most people are of the opinion that the Federal Government of Nigeria should makeevery effort, no matter how expensive, to change the bad attitudes of prisoners toward wrong-doing in order to achieve social stability in the country.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.28 Prison officials do not seem to take the correction and rehabilitation of criminals seriously because if no crimes are committed and no one is sent to prison they might be thrown out of job.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.29 The taming of a wild animal, like the taming of a criminal, involves making, the captivity conditions similar to those of the natural habitat.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.30 Prison conditions in Nigeria should be made similar to the social conditions outside the prison, if the philosophy behind imprisonment is to succeed and achieve the desired goals.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.31 Library and information resources should be provided in prisons and be allowed to function just as they are provided for the free citizens outside the prisons.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.32 Without an effective library and information service, the educational and industrial training objectives of the Nigeria Prisons Service might not be achieved.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.33 Prison officials do not treat prisoners kindly because most prisoners are rude and tend to claim their limited rights too much.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.34 It has been reported in a Pan-African weekly magazine that prisoners feel that prison officials are often unfair to them (prisoners) especially in the distribution of essential supplies.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree.

21.35 **The kind of treatment a prisoner gets from the warders often depends on the warder's assessment of the socio-economic status of the prisoner. Accordingly, whereas some prisoners have most of their requests granted others are treated with levity.**

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.36 **The Nigerian prison regulations have stipulated that a library should be provided in every prison but no money is specifically voted for the purchase of books and other library materials.**

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

22. Did you find the wording of the questions easy to understand?

_____ Yes _____ No

23. If you did not find some questions easy to understand, please, list the number of such questions below:

_____

24. How long (roughly) did it take you to complete the questionnaire (questions 1 to 21.36)?

_____

25. Make any general comments on the whole questionnaire below which you feel might be of help to the researcher in carrying out the research (you may use a separate sheet of paper and attach).

APPENDIX B

PILOT STUDY COVER LETTER AND QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PRISON INMATES

Department of Library Science
Faculty of Education
Ahmadu Bello University
Zaria.

16th September, 1987

To: Selected Prisoners & Detainees
Nigerian Prisons Service
Kakuri Prison Camp
Kaduna, Nigeria

Dear Sir/Madam,

THE PROVISION AND USAGE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION RESOURCES IN NIGERIAN PRISONS: A PILOT STUDY

My name is Simmons Haanongon Benki Womboh. I am a doctoral candidate in the Department of Library Science, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. As part of the doctoral degree programme, I am conducting a research into the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian prisons. The aim of the research is to find out the opinions of prison inmates (of which you are one of those selected) about some aspects of prison libraries. The results of the research could be used by the Government to improve prison conditions in Nigeria.

As a first step towards the collection of data, I have chosen the prison in which you are now staying to carry out a pilot study. The aim of this preliminary study (i.e. the pilot study), is to test how reliable and suitable the questionnaire to be used for the main research is.

I am therefore asking you to, please, complete the attached questionnaire and give back to me personally, as soon as you finish, or give to the Chief Superintendent of Prisons in charge of the prison in which you are now staying.

May I add that I have contacted the Controller of Prisons Kaduna State and obtained his permission to conduct the research and so you should not be afraid to take part in it.

Thank you very much for your kind and quick action.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd.
Simmons H.B. Womboh
(Ph.D. Candidate)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PRISON INMATES

1. Name of the prison _____
2. Town or location of the prison _____
3. Your age _____
4. Your gender: Male _____ Female _____
5. Your marital status: Married _____ Single _____
   Widowed _____ Divorced _____ No. of children _____
6. Your nationality _____
7. Your state of origin _____
8. Your highest educational qualification _____
9. Date of first imprisonment _____
10. Category of imprisonment: Convict _____ Detainee _____
    Awaiting Trial _____
11. Length (years) of imprisonment _____
12. Number of years, months, days served so far _____
13. Type of offence _____
14. Occupation before imprisonment _____
15. What has been the position of the following prison conditions since you came to live in the prison? Answer by using a tick in one of the spaces provided below:

    For example:

	Good	Bad	Average
Prisoners' Uniform	✓		

    Now, from the list of prison conditions given below make one tick to show whether they are either good, bad or average.

		Good	Bad	Average
15.0	Prisoners' food			
15.01	Prisoners' accommodation			
15.02	Social contact between prison officials and inmates			
15.03	Prisoners' general welfare			
15.04	Educational training for prisoners			
15.05	Vocational training for prisoners			
15.06	Prison library and information services			
15.07	Prison medical care			
15.08	Prison regulations			
15.09	Prison administration			

16. Is there any library in the prison in which you are now staying?

_____ Yes _____ No

17. If there is a library in the prison in which you are staying are you allowed to use it?

_____ Yes _____ No

18. If you are allowed to use the prison library, have you been using it?

_____ Yes _____ No

19. In the statements that follow, tick in the spaces provided to show whether you strongly agree, agree, (you are) undecided, disagree, or strongly disagree with each of the statements.

For example: Most people are forced to commit crimes because they are poor.

_____ strongly agree _✓_ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

Now, from the list of statements given below, make a tick to show your opinion as in the example above:

19.01 **Criminals are enemies of the society and so should be severely punished.**

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.02 **Reading books while in prison makes prisoners to occupy their minds in a useful way and forget about the pains of imprisonment.**

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.03 **As a resource for intellectual growth, a good prison library like a good public or academic library, can be very useful to prisoners in developing their educational knowledge.**

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.04 A prisoner's social status before imprisonment affects the treatment he or she gets in prison.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.05 **Prison officials should try their best to get books for prisoners, even if the books are not available in the prison library.**

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.06 Prison library books and the method of getting books to prisoners are not suitable for most inmates.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.07 Prison officials do not inform new prisoners about library facilities available in prison.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.08 Prisoners will abuse any freedom allowed to them, like the freedom to read books of their choice, and will read only to improve on their criminal behaviours.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.09 Prisoners should not be allowed to read publications like daily newspapers and weekly magazines; and they should not be allowed to view televion and listen to radio because these publications and audio-visual instruments are liable to make prisoners to riot, leading to indiscipline and jail breaks.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.10 Prison inmates who hide, damage and generally mishandle library books and other library materials with impunity should be punished in the same way as other library users outside the prisons.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.11 Prison life, especially the solitary confinement, can destroy you or teach you that you have resources within yourself which, if properly used, can make even prison life endurable.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.12 Prison library and information resources in Nigeria may not be adequate but some literate prisoners bluntly refuse to read prison library books when offered to them by prison officials.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.13 Reading books in prison gives prisoners the ability to judge their lives, actions and prison conditions with a considerable degree of objectivity.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.14 Most prisoners have a very wrong impression that they are sentenced to prison to suffer and that the prison officials are employed by the Government to make sure that prisoners suffer.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.15 It is very difficult for prison inmates, and others who have not worked in prisons, to understand how little room there is for prison officials to manage in a tight corner between the demands of prison regulations, their custodial functions and their natural reaction to inmates' demands.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.16 **Prisoners should not blame the Government for mismanaging public institutions, like the prisons, because even the 'prisoner's societies' formed and managed within the prisons by inmates are not democratic and most prisoners complain against them.**

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.17 **Prison officials sometimes do not treat prisoners kindly because** most prisoners are not polite and tend to claim their rights too much.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.18 **Most** ex-prisoners **have stated,** from their experiences in prison, that the Nigerian Prisons Department is not doing anything at all to help prisoners to change their minds to become more useful and law-abiding citizens after imprisonment.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.19 **The majority of prisoners see themselves as people unlucky enough** to have been caught doing the same kind of things which **most members** of the 'free' society do also but get away with.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.20 **The provision of library and information resources in prisons even** in developed countries which lead the world in prison reform, assumes a very low priority, particularly in terms of the budget which is never adequate.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.21 If the social contact between prison officials and inmates is cordial, most prisoners will willingly take part in prison activities under the leadership of the prison officials.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.22 One of the causes of constant conflict between officials and inmates is that some prisoners whose social status before imprisonment was higher than that of the prison officials tend to look down on the officials and refuse to carry out orders.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.23 Some people are of the view that if prison conditions are made comfortable people will not stop commiting crimes and will be glad to be sent to prison.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.24 Prison libraries will not only go a long way in supporting the educational and industrial training programmes of the prisons but also, at least, help the prisoners to utilize the many free hours which they have daily on their hands.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.25 Basing their judgement on prison conditions and facilities in Nigeria, most ex-prisoners have concluded that the practical aim of imprisonment in Nigeria is not to correct offenders but to dehumanize, punish and even kill them.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.26 In the Nigerian prisons, "who gets what is determined by the warders who have their favourites".

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.27 Prison education officers, prison social welfare officers and inmates should assist the prison librarian in the selection of books and other materials for the prison library.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.28 Prisoners are not eager to take part in prison educational and industrial training programmes because the necessary materials like textbooks, exercise books, writing materials and workshop equipment are not provided by the Government.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.29 If prisoners are made aware of the financial constraints facing the Government, like the prevailing Structural Adjustment Programme (S.A.P.) in Nigeria, they will bear with the Government and make less demands on food, clothing, accommodation and general supplies to prisons.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.30 Some prisoners are illiterate and so cannot make use of prison library and information resources. Government should therefore set up literacy campaigns in prisons.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.31 Prisoners in Nigeria do not like to use prison library resources because the general prison conditions are not suitable for reading activities.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.32 Some prisoners do not want to use the prison library because even when they were outside the prison, they were not using any library.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.33 Prison library and information resources are so out-of-date and so inadequate that most prisoners are discouraged from using them.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.34 Most prisoners are not willing to take part in prison activities because the prison officials are too harsh and tend to look down on inmates.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.35 Some prisoners, generally, tend to look at prison officials as government agents who are hired to oppress the inmates. Consequently, whatever good efforts prison officials make at solving prisoner's problems they are usually not appreciated by the inmates.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.36 For other prisoners, even if the prisons are made as comfortable as four star hotels, the mere fact that they are incarcerated makes them to refuse to take part in prison reform programmes, and to cooperate with prison officials.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

20. Did you find the wording of the questions easy to understand?

Yes _____ No _____

21. If you did not find some questions easy to understand or unsuitable, please, list the numbers of such questions below:

_____

22. About how many minutes did it take you to finish answering questions 1 to 19.36?

_____

23. Make any general comments about the whole questionnaire below which you think might be of help to the researcher in carrying out the research. (You may use a separate sheet of paper and attach).

APPENDIX C

MAIN STUDY COVER LETTER AND QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PRISON OFFICIALS

Department of Library Science
Faculty of Education
Ahmadu Bello University
Zaria.

18th October, 1987

To: Selected Prison Officials
Nigerian Prisons Service
_____ Prison
Nigeria.

Dear Sir/Madam,

THE PROVISION AND USAGE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION RESOURCES IN NIGERIAN PRISONS

My name is Simmons Haanongon Benki Womboh. I am a doctoral candidate in the Department of Library Science, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. As part of the doctoral degree programme, I am conducting a research into the provision and usage of Library and information resources in Nigerian prisons. The aim of the research is to find out the opinions of prison officials (of which you are one of those selected) about some aspects of prison library and information resources. The findings of the research could be used by the Government to improve prison conditions.

I am therefore asking you, to please, complete the attached questionnaire and give me personally, within two days from the date of receipt, or give to the Chief Superintendent of Prisons in charge of the prison in which you are now working. Your name is not required but only the answers to questions which will be kept confidential and only group data will be used for the purposes of the research.

May I add that I have contacted the Director of Prisons and obtained his permission to conduct the research and so you should not be afraid to take part in the research.

Thank you very much for your kind and prompt response.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd.
Simmons Haanongon Benki Womboh
(Ph.D. Candidate)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PRISON OFFICIALS

1. Name of the Prison _____
2. Town or location of the Prison _____
3. Type of prison _____
4. Date when the prison was established _____
5. Approved inmate capacity of the prison _____
6. Present inmate population of the prison _____
7. Your age _____
8. Your gender: Male _____ Female _____
9. Your marital status: Married _____ Single _____ Widowed _____
   Divorced _____ Number of children _____
10. Your Nationality _____
11. Your state of origin _____
12. Your highest educational qualification _____
13. Date of first enlistment in the prisons service _____
14. Present rank _____
15. Years of service with the NPS so far _____
16. Reasons for enlistment in the prisons service (tick from the list of reasons below the ones that are applicable).
    (a) Good salary and pension scheme _____
    (b) Better promotion prospect _____
    (c) Interest in peoples' welfare _____
    (d) Free uniform and free barracks accommodation _____
    (e) Lack of any other job _____
    (f) Recommendation from friends, parents or guardians already in the service _____
    (g) Special interest in dealing with criminals _____

17. **What type of job were you doing and for how long did you work before enlisting in the Prisons Service?**

(a) Type of job _____

(b) Years of service _____

18. **What has been the position of the following prison conditions since you enlisted in the service? Answer by using a tick in the appropriate space below.**

For Example

	Good	Bad	Average
Prisoners' Uniform	✓		

From the list of prison conditions given below make one tick to show whether they have been Good, Bad, or Average since you joined the prison service.

		Good	Bad.	Average
18.0	Prison discipline			
18.1	Prison Security			
18.2	Educational training for prisoners			
18.3	Vocational training for prisoners			
18.4	Social contact between prison officials and inmates			
18.5	Prisoners' food			
18.6	Prison library and information resources			
18.7	Prison Officials' Welfare			
18.8	Prisoners' accommodation			
18.9	Prison medical care			

19. Is there any library in the prison in which you are working?

_____ Yes No _ _____

20. If there is a prison library, are prisoners informed about it and also allowed to use it?

_____ Yes _____ No

21. In the statements that follow, tick in the appropriate places provided to show whether you strongly agree, agree, (you are) undecided, disagree, or strongly disagree with each of the statements.

For Example

Most people in the society are worried about crime and how to rehabilitate or incapacitate convicted criminals.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

Now, from the list of statements below make a tick as given in the example above.

21.01 Criminals are enemies of the society and so should be severely punished.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.02 Prison conditions of a nation are probably a meaningful indication of the moral health of the country.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.03 Prisoners may not learn their lesson unless the prison officials are cruel to them.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.04 However supportive of the library a prison official is, the realities of food, clothing, and security must take precedence over library services for the available funds which are never sufficient for the total needs of a prison.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.05 Reading books while in prison makes prisoners to be calm and less troublesome.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.06 As a resource for intellectual growth, a good prison library, like a good public or academic library, can be very useful to prison officials in developing their educational knowledge.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.07 Prisoners will abuse any freedom accorded them and read only to perfect their criminal art.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.08 Books are likely to incite prisoners to riot leading to jail breaks and so prisoners should not be allowed to read.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.09 Carefully selected books and other information materials, that take into account prison regulations and goals, are not likely to incite prisoners to violence.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.11 "The prison library is a popular place for literate prisoners. It is keenly patronised and has proven a source of inspiration to many".

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.12 Any prison establishment that is sincerely trying to rehabilitate its inmates will recognize the value of books for recreational reading as well as resource material for academic and vocational training.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.13 Prison education officers, prison social welfare officers, and inmates should assist the prison librarian in the selection of books and other materials for the prison library,

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.14 A good prison library can lose most of its effect if there is such a rigid and detailed control of library materials and usage that the prisoner feels the same restrictions concerning the library as he feels for the rest of the prison environment.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.15 **Prison officials may not be aware of the inadequacy of prison library and information resources or may not realize the importance of providing the resources where none exists.**

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.16 Professor Femi Odekunle, a criminologist, has been quoted as saying that imprisonment has "failed" as a mode of "correction" in Nigeria.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.17 Most ex-prisoners have said that the Nigerian Prisons Service is not doing anything at all to help prisoners to change their attitudes toward crime.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.18 Most prison officials are of the opinion that prisoners should either blame themselves or those who sentenced them to prison and therefore stop complaining about prison conditions.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.19 Most prisoners and the society in general hardly realize that the prison officials are the real captives, tied to jobs with very small salaries, and not too many prospects of career advancement.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.20 The ever-present possibility of conflict between prison officials and inmates creates most of the difficulties for progress and reform, which places tremendous barriers in the way of librarians attempting to establish a real library service in prisons.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.21 The provision of library and information resources in prisons, even in developed countries which lead the world in prison reform, assumes a very low priority, particularly in terms of the budget which is never adequate.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.22 **No one who has not visited a prison, more especially a maximum security prison, can imagine the tension, the responsibility, and indeed, the terrors of the prison officials' job.**

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.23 Prison officials consider books in a prison to be a "damn nuisance" both because of the question of accounting for them, and of the problems of security.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.24 Prisoners are often in conflict with prison officials because the prisoners' rights are seldom made known to them and are never implemented in full by the officials due to the dogmatic fear of insecurity.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.25 The prison library must be viewed as a non-discretionary function, and that the strongest justification for it is the right to read.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.26 Prisons must be judged by their actual functioning rather than by their stated objectives.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.27 Most people are of the opinion that the Federal Government of Nigeria should make every effort, no matter how expensive, to change the bad attitudes of prisoners toward wrong-doing in order to achieve social stability in the country.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.28 Prison officials do not seem to take the correction and rehabilitation of criminals seriously because if no crimes are committed and no one is sent to prison they might be thrown out of job.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.29 **The taming of a wild animal, like the taming of a criminal, involves making the captivity conditions similar to those of the natural habitat.**

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.30 **Prison conditions in Nigeria should be made similar to the social conditions outside the prison, if the philosophy behind imprisonment is to succeed and achieve the desired goals.**

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.31 Library and information resources should be provided in prisons and be allowed to function just as they are provided for the free citizens outside the prisons.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.32 Without an effective library and information service, the educational and industrial training objectives of the Nigerian Prisons Service might not be achieved.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.33 Prison officials do not treat prisoners kindly because most prisoners are rude and tend to claim their limited rights too much.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.34 It has been reported in a Pan-African weekly magazine that prisoners feel that prison officials are often unfair to them (prisoners) especially in the distribution of essential supplies.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.35 The kind of treatment a prisoner gets from the warders often depends on the warders' assessment of the socio-economic status of the prisoner. Accordingly, whereas some prisoners have most of their requests granted others are treated with levity.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

21.36 **The Nigerian prison regulations have stipulated that a library should be provided in every prison but no money is specifically voted for the purchase of books and other library materials.**

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

APPENDIX D

MAIN STUDY COVER LETTER AND QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PRISON INMATES

Department of Library Science
Faculty of Education
Ahmadu Bello University
Zaria.

18th October, 1987

To: Selected Prisoners & Detainees
Nigerian Prisons Service
_____ Prison,
Nigeria.

Dear Sir/Madam,

THE PROVISION AND USAGE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION RESOURCES IN NIGERIAN PRISONS

My name is Simmons Haanongon Benki Womboh. I am a doctoral candidate in the Department of Library Science, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. As part of the doctoral degree programme, I am conducting a research into prison libraries in Nigeria. The aim of the research is to find out the opinions of prison inmates (of which you are one of those selected) about some aspects of prison libraries. The findings of the research could be used by the Government to improve prison conditions in Nigeria.

I am therefore asking you to, please, complete the attached questionnaire and give to me personally, as soon as you finish, or give to the Chief Superintendent of Prisons incharge of the prison in which you are now staying. Your name is not needed but only your answers to the questions asked. All the answers given will be kept confidential and only group data will be used for the purposes of the research.

Please note that the Director of Prisons has given me the permission to carry out the research and so you should not fear to answer the questions.

Thank you very much for your kind and quick response.

Yours sincerely,

Simmons Haanongon Benki Womboh
(Ph.D. Candidate)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PRISON INMATES

1. Name of the prison _____

2. Town or location of the prison _____

3. Your age _____

4. Your gender: Male _____ Female _____

5. Your marital status: Married _____ Single _____ Widowed _____

   Divorced _____ Number of children _____

6. Your nationality _____

7. Your State of Origin _____

8. Your highest educational qualification _____

9. Date of first imprisonment _____

10. Category of imprisonment: Convict _____

    Detainee _____ Awaiting trial _____

11. Length (years) of imprisonment _____

12. Number of years, months, days served so far _____

13. Type of offence _____

14. Occupation before imprisonment _____

15. What has been the position of the following prison conditions since you came to live in the prison? Answer by using a tick in one of the spaces provided below:

    For example:

	Good	Bad	Average
Prisoners' Uniform	✓		

Now, from the list of prison conditions given below make one tick to show whether they are either good, bad or Average.

	Good	Bad	Average
15.0 Prisoners' food			
15.01 Prisoners' accommodation			
15.02 Social contact between prison officials and inmates			
15.03 Prisoners' general welfare			
15.04 Educational training for prisoners			
15.05 Vocational training for prisoners			
15.06 Prison library and information services			
15.07 Prison medical care			
15.08 Prison regulations			
15.09 Prison administration			

16. Is there any library in the prison in which you are now staying?

_____ Yes _____ No

17. If there is a library in the prison in which you are staying, are you allowed to use it?

_____ Yes _____ No

18. If you are allowed to use the prison library, have you been using it?

_____ Yes _____ No

19. In the statements that follow, tick in the spaces provided to show whether you strongly agree, agree, (you are) undecided, disagree, strongly disagree with each of the statements.

For example: Most people are forced to commit crimes because they are poor.

_____ strongly agree _____/_____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

Now, from the list of statements given below, make a tick to show your opinion as in the example above:

19.01 Criminals are enemies of the society and so should be severely punished.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.02 Reading books while in prison makes prisoners to occupy their minds in a useful way and forget about the pains of imprisonment.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.03 As a resource for intellectual growth, a good prison library like a good public or academic library, can be very useful to prisoners in developing their educational knowledge.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.04 A prisoner's social status before imprisonment affects the treatment he or she gets in prison.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.05 Prison officials try their best to get books for prisoners, even if the books are not available in the prison library.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.06 Prison library books and the method of getting books to prisoners are not suitable for most inmates.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.07 Prison officials do not inform new prisoners about library facilities available in prison.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.08 Prisoners will abuse any freedom allowed to them, like the freedom to read books of their choice, and will read only to improve on their criminal behaviours.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.09 **Prisoners should not be allowed to read publications like daily newspapers and weekly magazines; and they should not be allowed to view televion and listen to radio because these publications and audio-visual instruments are liable to make prisoners to riot, leading to indiscipline and jail breaks.**

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.10 Prison inmates who hide, damage and generally mishandle library books and other library materials with impunity should be punished in the same way as other library users outside the prisons.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.11 Prison life, especially the solitary confinement, can destroy you or teach you that you have resources within yourself which, if properly used, can make even prison life endurable.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.12 Prison library and information resources in Nigeria may not be adequate but some literate prisoners bluntly refuse to read prison library books when offered to them by prison officials.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.13 Reading books in prison gives prisoners the ability to judge their lives, actions and prison conditions with a considerable degree of objectivity.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.14 Most prisoners have a very wrong impression that they are sentenced to prison to suffer and that the prison officials are employed by the Government to make sure that prisoners suffer.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.15 It is very difficult for prison inmates, and others who have not worked in prisons, to understand how little room there is for prison officials to manage in a tight corner between the demands of prison regulations, their custodial functions and their natural reaction to inmates' demands.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.16 Prisoners should not blame the Government for mismanaging public institutions, like the prisons, because even the 'prisoner's societies' formed and managed within the prisons by inmates are not democratic and most prisoners complain against them.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.17 Prison officials sometimes do not treat prisoners kindly because most prisoners are not polite and tend to claim their rights too much.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.18 Most exprisoners have stated, from their experiences in prison, that the Nigerian Prisons Department is not doing anything at all to help prisoners to change their minds to become more useful and law-abiding citizens after imprisonment.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.19 The majority of prisoners see themselves as people unlucky enough to have been caught doing the same kind of things which most members of the 'free' society do also but get away with.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.20 The provision of library and information resources in prisons even in developed countries which lead the world in prison reform, assumes a very low priority, particularly in terms of the budget which is never adequate.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.21 If the social contact between prison officials and inmates is cordial,,most prisoners will willingly take part in prison activities under the leadership of the prison officials.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.22 One of the causes of constant conflict between officials and inmates is that some prisoners whose social status before imprisonment was higher than that of the prison officials tend to look down on the officials and refuse to carry out orders.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.23 Some people are of the view that if prison conditions are made comfortable people will not stop commiting crimes and will be glad to be sent to prison.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.24 Prison libraries will not only go a long way in supporting the educational and industrial training programmes of the prisons but also, at least, help the prisoners to utilize the many free hours which they have daily on their hands.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.25 Basing their judgement on prison conditions and facilities in Nigeria, most ex-prisoners have concluded that the practical aim of imprisonment in Nigeria is not to correct offenders but to dehumanize, punish and even kill them.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.26 In the Nigerian prisons, "who gets what is determined by the warders who have their favourites".

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.27 Prison education officers, prison social welfare officers and inmates should assist the prison librarian in the selection of books and other materials for the prison library.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.28 **Prisoners are not eager to take part in prison educational and industrial training programmes because the necessary materials like textbooks, exercise books, writing materials and workshop equipments are not provided by the Government.**

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.29 **If prisoners are made aware of the financial constraints facing** the Government, like the prevailing Structural Adjustment Programme **(S.A.P) in Nigeria, they will bear with the Government and make** less demands on food, clothing, accommodation and general supplies to prisons.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.30 Some prisoners are illiterate and so cannot make use of prison library and information resources. Government should therefore set up literacy campaigns in prisons.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.31 **Prisoners in Nigeria do not like to use prison library resources because the general prison conditions are not suitable for reading activities.**

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.32 **Some prisoners do not want to use the prison library because even when they were outside the prison, they were not using any library.**

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.33 Prison library and information resources are so out-of-date and so inadequate that most prisoners are discouraged from using them.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.34 **Most prisoners are not willing to take part in prison activities because the prison officials are too harsh and tend to look down on inmates.**

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.35 Some prisoners, generally, tend to look at prison officials as government agents who are hired to oppress the inmates. Consequently, whatever good efforts prison officials make at solving prisoner's problems they are usually not appreciated by the inmates.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

19.36 For other prisoners, even if the prisons are made as comfortable as four star hotels, the mere fact that they are incarcerated makes them to refuse to take part in prison reform programmes, and to co-operate with prison officials.

_____ strongly agree _____ agree _____ undecided

_____ disagree _____ strongly disagree

APPENDIX E

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION FROM THE HEAD, DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE, AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY, ZARIA

AHMADU BELLO UNIVERSITY ZARIA, NIGERIA
DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Your Ref:

Our Ref: LS/8/1 15th September, 1987

The Director of Prisons
Prisons Headquarters
Alagbon Close, Ikoyi
P.M.B. 12522
Lagos.

Dear Sir,

THE PROVISION AND USAGE OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION RESOURCES IN NIGERIAN PRISONS BY SIMMONS H.B. WOMBOH

This is to certify that the bearer of this letter, Mr Simmons Haanongon Benki Womboh, is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Library Science, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Mr Womboh's research proposal on the Provision and Usage of Library and Information Resources in Nigerian Prisons has been approved by the Doctoral Committee of this Department. Consequently, he has embarked on data collection towards the completion of the Doctoral Dissertation.

You are, therefore, requested to kindly give Mr Womboh your utmost assistance and cooperation especially by allowing him to inspect the existing prison libraries as well as to distribute, and collect, questionnaires to selected prison officials and inmates.

Thanks for your kind cooperation.

Yours sincerely,

Sgd.
(Professor Abdullahi Mohammed)
Head, Department of Library Science.

APPENDIX F

APPLICATION LETTER TO THE DIRECTOR OF PRISONS FOR PERMISSION TO CONDUCT THE RESEARCH

Department of Library Science
Ahmadu Bello University
Zaria.

22nd September, 1987

The Director of Prisons
Prisons Headquarters
Alagbon Close, Ikoyi
P.M.B. 12523
LAGOS.

Dear Sir,

PERMISSION TO CONDUCT A RESEARCH STUDY OF PRISON LIBRARIES IN NIGERIA

My name is Simmons Ntamonyon Benki Womboh. I am a doctoral candidate in the Department of Library Science, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. As part of the doctoral degree programme (Ph.D.), I am conducting a research into the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian Prisons. The research will involve prison inmates and officials like Prison Superintendents, Controllers of Prisons, Prisons Social Welfare Officers, Prison Education Officers and Prison Librarians. The research is aimed at sampling the opinions of prison officials and inmates about the provision and usage of library and information resources in Nigerian Prisons. The main objective of the research is to contribute towards the solution of the prevailing prison problems. My research proposal has been approved by the Doctoral Committee of the Department of Library Science, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, as evidenced by the attached letter of introduction from the Head of Department.

The purpose of this letter, therefore, is to seek your permission (in writing) to conduct the research at Kaduna, Enugu, Ibadan and Kirikiri Prisons. The researcher hopes that the findings of the research may be useful to the Government of Nigeria especially in trying to achieve educational, vocational, spiritual, cultural and the rehabilitational goals of imprisonment.

May I add that [illegible] information gathered from the research [illegible] kept confidential and [illegible] data will be used for the purpose of this research. A summary of the findings and recommendations of the research will, if funds permit, [illegible] the whole research work] will be [illegible] to you. In the [illegible] is desirable to have a personal interview, I have decided to [illegible] and to deliver this letter in person.

Yours sincerely,

Simmons N. Benki Womboh
(Mr.)

APPENDIX G

THE DIRECTOR OF PRISON'S PERMIT FOR THE RESEARCH TO BE CONDUCTED

NPS.65/S.1/vol.III/160

Ministry of Internal Affairs
(Prisons Departments)
Federal Secretariat Complex
Private Mail Bag 16
Garki - Lagos.

22nd October, 1987

Mr Simmons H.B. Womboh
Library Science Department
Faculty of Education
Ahmadu Bello University
Samaru, Zaria.

PERMISSION TO CONDUCT RESEARCH

I am directed to refer to your application dated 22/9/87 on the above subject matter, and to convey approval for you to visit the following prisons for the purpose of conducting a research on "The Provision and Usage of Library and Information resources in Nigerian Prisons". Kaduna (Main) Kaduna, Enugu, Maximum Security, Kirikiri Lagos and Ikoyi - Lagos.

2. It is sincerely hoped that you would obliged this office with a copy of your research report as soon as it is ready, for our records purpose, please.

Sgd.
(F.C.O. Iweagwu)
for: Director of Prisons Service

Copy to:
The Controllers of Prisons,
Nigerian Prisons Service,
State Headquarters Office,
Kaduna, Enugu and Lagos.

Above for your information and necessary action please. You are requested to give Mr Simmons H.B. Womboh your fullest co-operation, while ensuring that prison security is not compromised in any way.

cc: The Asst. Controller of Prisons,
Maximum Security Prison,
Kirikiri - Lagos,
Lagos.

Above for information please.

...
(F.C.O. Iweagwu)
for: Director of Prisons Service

APPENDIX H

EXCERPTS FROM THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION'S "GUIDELINES FOR LIBRARY PROVISION IN PRISON".

THE PROVISION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS AND THEIR EXPLOITATION

STOCK In general terms, libraries, whatever their type and size, should seek to meet the needs of the particular community which they serve. The primary means of achieving this goal is by providing a full range of stock and services related directly to the identified needs of the groups and individuals within that community.

In order that the prison library service may anticipate, meet and encourage the whole spectrum of needs within an establishment, it is imperative that the range, type and levels of stock are of at least the same standard as those of a good public branch library. Obviously the detailed elements of stock provision will vary with the changing needs of each establishment, but the following sections will attempt to give general guidance.

TYPES OF MATERIAL

The prison library stock should both reflect and support the training, recreational, vocational and educational activities of the establishment it serves. These will range from reading for pleasure, through basic education and vocational training, to those prisoners taking external examinations up to degree level and beyond. These guidelines cannot be comprehensive but the following paragraphs could be regarded as a checklist of the types of material required.

a) **Material in Support of Basic Education**

The sphere of basic education requires particular attention, especially in the area of literacy. Here the library service can provide strong support, not only in the teaching of literacy but also in the maintenance and development of newly acquired skills. The stock should include books with a high illustration content and the great variety of materials now being produced to meet the particular needs of new readers. The inclusion in the library of scrapbooks produced by the prisoners could be useful in conjunction with project work in education.

b) Material for Ethnic Minority Groups

It is particularly important to be aware of the needs of newly settled immigrants and ethnic minority groups and the materials that can be obtained to meet their needs. The provision of foreign language material is important, as is the provision of English language material relevant to the cultural background of individual members of ethnic minority groups. It is now [illegible] recognized need for a library stock to represent positively the history, art, literature, etc of each ethnic group [illegible] of a multi-cultural population.

c) **Recreational Materials**

The library stock should provide for and encourage recreational reading. Although the preponderance of demand will always be the more popular types of creative writing, such as westerns, thrillers, and science fiction, this should not detract from the often latent popularity of others such as poetry, biography, the classics and modern novels. Material on sport, hobbies and on vocational skills should also be available and should be positively promoted. Even those who think they have little use for reading have interests which could be extended and enhanced by the library service.

d) **Periodicals**

Periodicals have an important part to play in broadening the appeal of the library in that the format and style of a periodical are often more attractive to those not in the habit of reading. The provision of periodicals should be a part of the normal responsibility of public library authorities, but this provision can be supplemented and supported by other sources, particularly in the case of material related to the education programme. A wide range of current titles should be available for reading in the library, where this is possible, and back numbers should be available for loan.

e) **Paperbacks**

Paperback books have a similar role to play in making the library more attractive to prisoners who might, along with a significant proportion of the population, equate hardback books with study and paperback books with entertainment.

f) **Large Print Books**

In common with the public library, large print books should be available for the partially sighted.

g) **Reference Materials**

The provision of reference materials to answer the general range of enquiries is vital. Reference materials should be designated by the professional librarian, but every prison library should have an up-to-date encyclopaedia and a selection of dictionaries, annuals, directories and handbooks. Some difficulties may be experienced in the provision of atlases and gazeteers, but this is dealt with in para 18. In addition a limited number of current bibliographical aids should be available. Where it is not possible to allow prisoners adequate time in the library for the consultation of reference books, short-term loans of reference material might be appropriate.

h) [illegible] **Media***

Non-book media are a developing area of [illegible], although their recreational use may be restricted by [illegible] constraints. Public libraries should be as flexible as possible in their response to opportunities to increase provision [illegible] and should

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* At the present time most prison libraries receive [illegible] provided by the local public library.

keep the situation constantly under review with the prison management. Wherever possible, a full range of audio-visual materials should be incorporated in the library stock, particularly where it can support and enhance the eduçation programme. This also applies to the provision of educational games.

SELECTION

The selection of prison library stock should be carried out by a professional librarian, drawing on the knowledge and experience of the Prison Officer Librarian, the Education Officer and his teaching staff. It will be necessary, as with any library, to relate the stock closely to the needs of the population the library serves. The creation and maintenance of a community profile has already been mentioned and the librarian should maintain close links with both staff and prisoners through frequent visits to the library, interviews and discussions with users and staff and by monitoring requests, in order to be aware of the present and future needs. This is particularly so in relation to the education programme. The librarian should be aware before-hand of the plans for both full time and evening classes in order that the stock may reflect the whole programme.

In general terms the librarian should be able to provide any material that might normally be found on the shelves of a public library. Whilst the Home Office agree with this general principle, it should be noted that prison governors are ultimately responsible for security and the maintenance of good order and discipline within their own establishments. Individual attitudes towards what may constitute a threat towards these elements of the regime will vary. Thus, for example, it is known that in some establishments the provision of atlases or access to legal materials are acceptable while in others they are not. It is essential that the librarian ascertains what, if any, restrictions apply within a particular establishment and works within those guidelines.

The appropriate Home Office Standing Orders, currently under review, are included in Appendix II.

STOCK CATEGORIZATION AND DISPLAY

In view of what is said elsewhere in these guidelines about the particular constraints and demands upon library use, such as size of stock and limited access times, particular attention should be given to stock caterogization and display. When the time available to an individual for use of the library is limited it can be of great value for the stock to be arranged in broad subject categories which group related interest areas and which do not necessarily follow the traditional library classification schemes. Thus, as a very simple example, all western novels may be shelved together with non-fiction material on the Old West, including biographies, history, travel and geography. Much useful and interesting work has already been carried out in this sphere in public libraries and a great deal of it is directly applicable to the prison library. Additionally, there can be benefits in making the library more easily useable by those who find the traditional methods of stock organization both confusing and difficult to use.

The guiding of the stock is obviously of paramount importance with a particular need for clarity and simplicity. Attention should also be given to the display of material both as a means of promoting a particular subject and as a way of making the library more attractive to the more reluctant user.

In all these cases it is important to monitor the effect of different approaches and to experiment with new ideas to meet changing needs and to give a freshness to what can often be relatively small collections of material.

NUMERICAL LEVELS OF STOCK PROVISION

A number of factors have to be taken into account when determining the numerical level of stock provision in prisons. The majority of these are concerned with the great variety of circumstances that may be found in prison establishments including accommodation constraints.

The most significant of these is the size of the establishment, which may house anywhere between 70 and 1600 prisoners. This clearly presents difficulties in determining a realistic national standard.

Other factors which need to be taken into account include the average length of stay (as opposed to sentence) within a particular establishment, and the ease and frequency of access, coupled to the number of books a prisoner is allowed to borrow. Where access to the library is infrequent, regular readers will need to borrow a greater number of books, thus making considerable demands on the stock.

A further influence, bearing in mind the supportive role of the library, is the scope and nature of the educational training programmes that are available.

The final factor which is common to all establishments is the effect of the custodial setting on the use of the library. Reference has already been made to the high percentage of library users in prison establishments (para 5). In some cases this can be attributed to a recognition of the value of reading, in others to the inability of the inmates to use alternative sources of supply, e.g. bookshops, available to the general public. Where circumstances permit, a high percentage of users is often coupled to a high frequency of exchange. This intensity of use points to the need for a much higher numerical level of provision than would be normal in a public library.

A combination of all these factors makes the library service to prisons quite unique, and it is inappropriate to apply existing standards which have been formulated for other institutions, e.g. hospitals. Nor is it appropriate to take other national or international standards as a basis, for not only do standards of library service vary from country to country, but penal systems also show a wide range of both philosophy and organization.

The Home Office in its Policy Statement, **Library facilities for people in custody**[1], provides the only standard that is related to the position in the United Kingdom. The recommendation is that book stock be based upon a figure of 10 books per capita, or 5000 volumes, whichever is the higher. The Policy Statement then goes on to recognize that the minimum figure of 5000 volumes may be inappropriate in small establishments and should only be regarded as a guideline for local negotiation.

This guideline was considered and the following minimum levels of provision recommended:

a) The stock should be based upon a figure of 10 items per capita, with the minimum provision as follows:

Establishment's Population	Minimum Stock
Up to 150	1500
151 - 350	3500
351 - 550	5500
551 - 850	8500
851 and above	related directly to population at a rate of 10 items per capita.

b) Periodicals are important and likely to become increasingly so as access to prison libraries improves. The stock should therefore include one periodical per 10 inmates, with a minimum provision of 15 titles. In the larger establishments (with populations over 550) some provision may be in the form of duplicate titles. While recognizing the difficulties which might arise, a liberal loans policy is recommended where access to the library is limited.

It is important to recognize that these are **minimum** standards for a central library stock and where physical or other constraints prevent even this minimum being attained then the rate of stock exchange (see para 33) must be increased accordingly. Higher levels of provision may be required to meet local circumstances and to take account of the range of materials required as set out in para 16. Similarly, higher levels of provision will be necessary where, for security or organizational reasons, the prison library maintains a number of separate collections in the prison - in the prison hospital, for example. Where such arrangements are in force it will be necessary to increase the total stock available by up to 25%, to allow for the additional shelf stock which will be needed and to provide a balancing pool stock from which internal exchanges can be made.

APPENDIX I

EXCERPTS FROM THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION'S "LIBRARY STANDARDS FOR ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS".

2. STANDARDS

2.1 The library service in the correctional institution should support, broaden, and strengthen the institution's total program to habilitate and integrate the offender into society.

2.1.4 There shall be an advisory library committee composed of such representatives of the various departments of the institution as correctional officers, administrators, educators, counselors, and of the inmate population. This committee can provide a means for insuring that library services are responsive to the needs of the institutionalized and staff. It should participate in planning, problem solving, and making recommendations concerning library policies, collections, and programs.

2.2 The library in an adult correctional institution shall encompass the variety of services, materials, and programs available in the free community.

2.2.1 The library should be the place where inmates and staff can go in search of information, self-education, and recreation.

2.2.2 People need a variety of resources to flourish as self-motivated individuals. Among these resources is information, which includes facts and data, as well as ideas and the products of human creative endeavours. A democratic society strives to provide each person with equal access to these information resources.

The public library has been one of the means used by society in an attempt to meet this responsibility. The incarcerated person has the same innate need for and right to informational resources as the free citizen.

2.2.3 The library shall be the information center for the institution. The institution library should have cooperative interlibrary affiliations with the various segments of the library community. It is impossible for the institution library to have a collection broad enough to meet all requests. By using the collections of libraries participating in a cooperative library network, the correctional library user will have the same access to materials as the free citizen finds through the public library.

2.2.5 The library should be accessible during workdays, evenings, weekends, and holidays without undue restriction or cumbersome procedures. The library can serve as an important means of utilizing free time. Not to provide maximum access to it is to fail to realize its potential service and to fail to utilize it most economically.

2.3 **The materials in the adult correctional institution library shall be selected to meet the educational, informational, legal, cultural, recreational, and self-actualizing needs of its users.**

2.3.1 To insure that the materials meet these needs, the library shall have a printed statement of policy that defines the principles, purposes, and criteria to be considered in the selection and maintenance of library materials. This statement should apply to gifts, as well as to purchased items.

2.3.3 The materials should be responsive to ethnic interests. Non-English language materials shall be provided in proportion to the average non-English reading/speaking population in the institution. Reading levels of the materials should reflect the needs of the resident population. Because studies of inmate populations usually reveal high percentages of functional illiteracy, materials which foster literacy improvement, as well as self-improvement, must be provided.

2.3.4 These materials should include print and non-print items of interest to the users.

2.3.4.1 Materials shall be provided in the following quantities based on a resident population of 300. Items in heavy demand shall be provided in multiple copies.

Books: The collection shall be no less than 12,000 well-selected titles or 5 titles per resident, whichever is greater.

Magazines: 60-80 titles with multiple copies as needed; thereafter, 1 title per 16 residents.

Newspapers: Subscriptions to the local newspapers, all major state newspapers, and a national newspaper with multiple copies as needed. Minimum of 20 titles.

Filmstrips: A minimum of 1 title per resident up to 300 titles; thereafter, 1 title per 4 residents.

Cassette & Disc Recordings: A minimum of 1 title per resident, up to 300 titles; thereafter, 1 title per 4 residents.

Vertical File Materials: Materials sufficient to meet the needs and interests of the residents, including clippings, articles, pamphlets, pictures, etc.

Other Materials: Games, puzzles, kits, art objects, comic books, ephemera, realia, etc.

2.3.4.2 The collection shall include legal reference materials which satisfy user needs[3] and court mandates.[4] Every adult in a correctional institution must have available to him assistance or an adequate law library collection to comply with court mandates.

2.3.4.3 The collection shall include materials helpful in preparing inmates for reintegration into the community. Such materials should include information on community resources, job opportunities, educational and vocational training opportunities, general information reference works, etc.

2.3.4.4 The collection shall include reference materials to support all programs offered by the institution.

2.3.4.5 The collection shall include those materials needed by the staff for their professional information and advancement. All aspects of the institution program and related subjects should be covered in the staff collection.

2.5 The correctional library should be functional in design and inviting in appearance to adults. The library should have an area where the user can study, read, or view in an atmosphere conducive to concentration. There should also be an area where the user can participate in such activities as listening to music, watching TV, talking, typing, playing games, etc.

2.5.1 Good lighting, acoustical treatment, and temperature control necessary for the comfort of library users and the preservation of the materials collection should be basic requirements of the library facility. Good ventilation, with air conditioning in warm climates, should be provided.

2.5.2 Floor coverings should be made of noise reducing materials, such as carpeting.

2.5.3 The library should be centrally located in the institution in order to provide maximum access and utilization by all inmates and staff.

2.5.3.1 The library should be close to educational facilities, but free access must be provided from living quarters and offices.

2.5.3.2 The library should be in a place which can be accessible at a minimum administrative cost on evenings and weekends, as well as on regular weekdays.

2.5.4 The size of the library should allow for sufficient space for carrels, tables, chairs, equipment, library materials of all types, and for individuals to make comfortable, efficient use of them.

2.5.5 The reading space shall be large enough to seat a minimum 15% of the population (allowing 35 square feet per person). Large institutions will need additional reading space.

2.5.6 Library space should include ample provisions for the following: reading activities, individual and small group conferences, legal reference and research, individual and group viewing and listening, staff library materials, storage of materials and equipment, an administrative office, and an adequately equipped workroom.

2.6.3 The annual budget for purchased materials shall be no less than the cost of two books, two magazine subscriptions, and two tapes or recordings per person at the current average list price. The amount recommended for annual expenditure for resources provides for the acquisition of newly published or produced materials of value to the library program, needed materials other than those currently released, replacement of titles, and duplication. It does not include funds for initial collections in newly established libraries or for legal materials. Initial collections should be funded as capital outlay.

2.6.4 A minimum of 2% of the institution budget or equivalent if provided by another agency shall be allocated for adult correctional libraries based on the average per capita cost for persons confined for treatment. Example: 300 x $6,000 (or average cost of incarceration per person) = $1,800,000. $1,800,000 x 2% = $36,000.

2.9 Basic training for librarianship shall require a fifth year degree from an accredited program of library science.

2.9.1 Librarians in adult correctional institutions should have a basic knowledge of penology, sociology, and psychology. If not, these courses should be acquired through continuing education.

2.11 The recommended staffing levels are as follows:

100 - 300 resident population -	1 professional librarian 1 library technician 1 library clerk
301 - 500 resident population -	1 professional librarian 1 assistant librarian 1 library technician 1 library clerk
501 and over population -	1 professional librarian 2 assistant librarians 1 library technician 2 or 3 library clerks

2.11.1 These recommendations are basic and should be upgraded as necessary to achieve the goals of the institution.

APPENDIX J

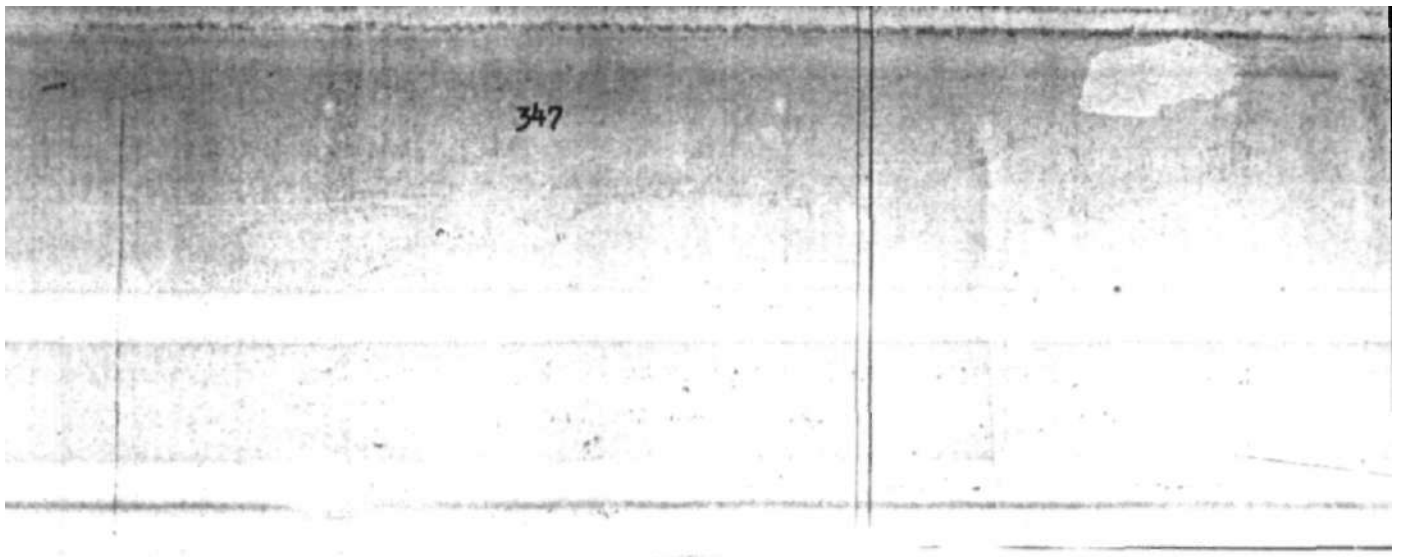
EXCERPTS FROM THE "FEDERATION OF NIGERIA, PRISONS DEPARTMENT, STANDING ORD
1961 VERSION" (P.72-76) ON "EDUCATION AND LIBRARIES" FOR PRISONERS

FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

PRISONS DEPARTMENT

Standing Orders

1961 VERSION



360. Prisoners out of stage and in the first stage will not normally be eligible for consideration for education classes. A Superintendent may use his discretion as to whether a long sentence prisoner should join education classes while still in the first stage.

361. Attendance at school for Young Prisoners will be compulsory and for this reason they will, where possible and according to length of sentence, be accommodated at a prison in which school is conducted. The education will be simple education in keeping with the capabilities of individual prisoners; subjects taught will be few in number, quality is to be the aim not quantity. Attendance at school will be regarded as labour for the purpose of the earnings scheme should school periods occur during labour hours. Failure on the part of a young prisoner to attend school shall be regarded as breach of prison discipline.

362. Adult education in each prison will be organised by the Superintendent and, where possible, with the advice of the local education authorities. Where no teacher is posted to the establishment of a prison the Superintendent will endeavour to obtain the services of voluntary teachers.

363. Where other arrangements for teachers cannot conveniently be made, the Superintendent may in proper cases use the services of prisoners of superior education who may be willing to instruct other prisoners. Notorious prisoners whose participation in such work may be likely to arouse public curiosity and comment should not be selected for such work.

364. Ex-prisoners will be allowed to visit [illegible] and the Visiting Committee, [illegible] appear to the Standing Orders will not normally [illegible] prisoners, [illegible] be allowed to make such introductory remarks as are necessary to start a debate but these remarks will not be allowed to be so long as to amount to a lecture.

365. Discipline Warders will not normally be present [illegible] the examinations, the control of classes but will be stationed nearby. The normal security measures [illegible] will be observed at all times and classrooms will be subject to periodic search.

366. Notebooks and pencils may be issued to prisoners in the 2nd and 3rd stages who are attending classes. Notebooks will be issued by the Chief Warder who will append his signature inside the front cover and will ensure that the notebook bears the prisoners registered number and name and that each page in the notebook has been numbered in sequence. The Chief Warder will note beside his signature in the front cover the total of pages contained in the notebook at the time it was issued to the prisoner. Should a notebook be found to have any pages missing the prisoner to whom it was issued will be charged with a breach of prison discipline.

367. A prisoner may be allowed to take a notebook out of the prison on his discharge provided it has been submitted to the Superintendent for his approval, at least fourteen days before his E.D.R. No reference may be made in notebooks to prison matters, nor to any of the warders or prisoners, nor to offences; convictions; sentences; or criminal law. Shorthand notes shall not be taken out of the prison.

368. Arrangements will be made by the Superintendent to ensure that prisoners fully understand the conditions on which notebooks are issued and on which they may be retained on discharge. Notebooks will be examined by the Chief Warder and Superintendent from time to time and action will be taken in the case of improper use.

369. Private study by prisoners will be encouraged, and will be assisted in every possible way by the Superintendent. For this purpose prisoners in the 3rd and Special stage will be permitted, subject to continued good conduct and industry, to undertake correspondence courses and to provide themselves with educational books.

370. Lectures, concerts, cinema shows and debates will take place outside normal working hours. Prisoners out of stage and in the 1st stage will not normally attend lectures, concerts, cinema shows and debates, provided that prisoners in the higher stages are available to form an appropriate audience for concerts and cinema shows. Superintendents may, in their discretion, allow the attendance of well-behaved prisoners who are out of stage, or in the 1st stage. Attendance at any of the aforementioned is a privilege not a right but a privilege.

371. An officer of the rank of Chief Warder or above will be present at all concerts, cinema shows, or any other function attended by the general body of prisoners.

372. Superintendents are encouraged to arrange for outside organisations to provide approved entertainments for prisoners. Such organisations shall only be invited to enter prisons for the purpose of general entertainment, no political discussion of any kind shall be permitted.

373. Superintendents should make it quite clear, in all courtesy, to teachers, lecturers or concert parties that the time-table of the prisons is fixed, and that the hour set for the close of a class, lecture or concert must be observed, even if it has started late. While it is not desirable to lay down hard and fast rules, lectures should not exceed 45, minutes and concerts 90 minutes. An hour is ample for any class, except may be a handicrafts class. No class should be continued which is not justifying itself.

374. Nothing in the foregoing shall prevent prisoners themselves arranging concerts within the prison and every facility will be given by the Superintendent for such purpose, subject to normal requirements of security. A time limit should be placed on such concerts.

375. The Superintendent should keep a record of all classes, lectures, concerts, cinema shows, etc., held in the prison and shall include such record in his annual report to Prison Headquarters.

376. Books for the use of prisoners are divided into three classes;

(1) Devotional Books

(2) Text Books

(3) and General Library Books

(1) Devotional Books:- A prisoner shall be permitted to retain in his possession such devotional books pertaining to his religion. Where possible, such books will be provided by the Superintendent from public funds. Prisoners are permitted to receive religious books and pamphlets distributed by recognised Ministers of Religion.

(2) Text Books:- Under this heading will be included all text books, dictionaries, atlases and other books provided either for the elementary teaching of prisoners or in connection with evening classes, or approved courses of study.

Note: At their discretion Superintendents may, if satisfied that this privilege is to the prisoner's professional or educational advantage, allow any prisoner in the 3rd and Special Stages to purchase the periodicals [illegible] periodicals. Such periodicals need not be censored and they need not be bound but the Superintendent shall exercise [illegible] prohibited articles or communications being enclosed in the periodicals.

They shall not count as library books [illegible]

No approved list of these periodicals will be issued but Superintendents will use their discretion as to what is a suitable periodical.

(3) General Library books: - The Prisons Central Library, available to both staff and prisoners, will be maintained at Kakuri Prison Camp. The procedure for obtaining, and returning books will be as follows: -

(a) A branch library will be maintained at each prison and requests for books to the Central Library must be via the branch library. The branch library will be under the supervision of the School teacher; or welfare officer; or a member of the staff. Where such officers are posted to a prison a warder selected by the Superintendent. It will be the responsibility of the officer in charge of the branch library to requisition books and to see to their proper distribution and return, after having inspected them for damage.

(b) Books will be requisitioned to the Central Library on Prisoners Cards (Appendix 12). Central Library will forward the books immediately on receipt of the Prison Form but if a book is already out on loan will forward the form to the person in which the book is, with a request for that prison to forward it after having had the book. The [illegible] person [illegible] prisoner.

(c) The number of books that [illegible] prisoner, will be determined by the [illegible] which he [illegible] the prisoner entitled to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

(e) books, other than those of a religious nature or, technical books required for study purpose, received by prisoners from an outside source are allowed only on the understanding that they become the property of the Prison Department-Central Library – after the prisoner has had the book/s in his possession for a period of 14 days i.e. the normal lending time of a library book. The prisoner must sign a declaration to this effect before the book is issued to him. Such books, after collection from the prisoner, will be forwarded to the Central Library for general issue after having been catalogued. Should an unsuitable book be received for a prisoner the prisoner will be so informed, and the book placed in his property, pending his discharge.

(f) amendments to catalogues will be made by the Central Library and issued to branch libraries monthly.

(g) the issue and receipt of books at prisons will take place at a time appointed by the Superintendent, such time will not normally be during labour hours. Prisoners should be permitted to personally select the books and their choice.

(h) all books, periodicals, magazines and other publications issued to a prisoner, other than prison library books which will be marked by Central Library, and declared as technical books to be retained by a prisoner on discharge, shall bear the prison stamp and signature of the Superintendent on the front cover, leaves thereof with the prisoner's registered number and name.

APPENDIX K: PRISONS DECREE NO. 9, 1972.

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PRISONS DECREE 1972

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Section

1. The Director and his staff.
2. Establishment and classification of prisons.
3. Legal custody of prisoners.
4. Hard labour.
5. Removal of prisoners.
6. Production of prisoners before courts, etc.
7. Insanity of prisoners.
8. Removal of sick prisoners to hospital.
9. Discharge of prisoners.
10. Use of weapons.
11. Prison visitors.
12. Prison medical officers, etc.
13. Prison Officers Reward Fund.
14. Offences.
15. Regulations.
16. Standing orders.
17. Delegation of functions.
18. Repeal, etc.
19. Interpretation.
20. Citation and extent.

SCHEDULES

Schedule 1—Repeals.

Schedule 2—Saving and Transitional Provisions.

Decree No. 9

[10*th April* 1972] Commencement.

THE FEDERAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT hereby decrees as follows :—

The Director and his staff.

1. There shall be in the public service of the Federation a Director, who shall have the general charge and superintendence of the prisons system in Nigeria to be known as the "Nigerian Prisons Service", and such officers subordinate to the Director as may be necessary for the proper operation of the service.

Establishment and classification of prisons.

2.—(1) The Commissioner may by order in the Federal Gazette declare any building or place in Nigeria to be a prison and by the same or a subsequent order specify the area for which the prison is established.

(2) Every prison shall include—

(*a*) the grounds and buildings within the prison enclosure, and

(*b*) any lock-up house for the temporary detention or custody of prisoners newly apprehended or under remand which is declared by the Commissioner by order in the Federal Gazette to be part of the prison.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) below, every prison shall be a prison for the imprisonment of prisoners of every description.

(4) The Commissioner may, for effecting the separation of classes of prisoners or for the training of any class of prisoner or for any other purpose, by order in the Federal Gazette appropriate any prison or part of a prison to particular classes of prisoners; and any prisoner of the class to which any prison or part of a prison has been appropriated may lawfully be conveyed thereto and imprisoned therein, whether or not the warrant or order for his imprisonment has been issued by a court having jurisdiction in the place where the prison is situated.

Legal custody of prisoners.

3.—(1) Subject to subsection (2) below, every prisoner confined in a prison shall be deemed to be in the legal custody of the superintendent, and shall be subject to prison discipline and regulations made under this Decree whether or not he is within the precincts of the prison.

(2) In the case of a prisoner under sentence of death, the superintendent shall, at such time on the day on which the sentence is to be carried out as may be fixed by the sheriff, hand over the legal custody of the prisoner to the sheriff, and from that time until the actual carrying out of the sentence—

(*a*) the prisoner shall be in the legal custody of the sheriff, and

(*b*) the sheriff shall have jurisdiction and control over that portion of the prison where the prisoner is confined and the prison officers serving therein so far as may be necessary for the safe custody of the prisoner during that period and for the purpose of carrying out the sentence and for any purpose relating thereto.

(3) Subject to this Decree, every superintendent is authorised and required to keep and detain all persons duly committed to his custody by any court, judge, magistrate, justice of the peace or other authority lawfully exercising civil or criminal jurisdiction, according to the terms of any warrant or order by which any such person has been committed, until that person is discharged by due course of law.

Hard labour.

4.—(1) Subject to this section, the effect of a sentence of imprisonment with hard labour passed upon a prisoner shall be that the prisoner shall be imprisoned for the period of the sentence and during his imprisonment shall work at such labour as may be directed by the superintendent.

(2) So far as practicable the labour referred to in subsection (1) above shall take place in association or outside cells.

(3) The medical officer may order any prisoner to be excused labour or to perform light labour, and any prisoner ordered to perform light labour shall be required to do work for which he is certified by the medical officer to be fit.

(4) This section is without prejudice to any provision of this Decree or regulations made thereunder providing for the remission of sentences.

Removal of prisoners.

5.—(1) The Director or, if so authorised in writing by the Director, any Assistant Director of the Nigerian Prisons Service, may by order under his hand direct that any person in prison under the sentence of a court for an offence committed by him shall be removed from the prison in which he is confined to another prison; and where a person is removed to a prison other than that named in the warrant or order under which he is imprisoned the warrant or order, together with the order of removal (which may be endorsed on or separate from the warrant or order), shall be sufficient authority—

(*a*) for the removal of the prisoner to the prison named in the order of removal and his detention there, and

(*b*) for the carrying out of the sentence described in the warrant or order, or of any part of the sentence which remains unexecuted.

(2) Where it appears to the Director—

(*a*) that the number of prisoners in a prison is greater than can conveniently be kept there and that it is not convenient to transfer the excess number of prisoners to another prison, or

(*b*) that by reason of the outbreak within the prison of disease or for any other reason it is desirable to provide for the temporary shelter and safe custody of any prisoners,

the Director may by order under his hand direct that so many of the prisoners as may be indicated in the order shall be kept and detained in a building or place which is outside the prison and is specified in the order; and that building or place shall be deemed to form part of the prison for the purposes of this Decree until the order is cancelled.

Production of prisoners before courts, etc.

6.—(1) Where the presence of a prisoner is required before a court, the court may issue an order addressed to the superintendent requiring the prisoner to be produced before the court in proper custody at the time and place specified in the order, and may by endorsement on the order require that person to be brought up again at any adjourned hearing.

(2) In subsection (1) above "proper custody" means the custody of prison officers.

(3) If a prisoner charged with an offence is brought before a court under this section, the same procedure shall be followed with respect to the offence as would have been followed if he had been brought before the court on a warrant.

(4) The Director, if he is satisfied that it is in the public interest so to do, upon receipt of a request or subpoena that the presence of a prisoner is required at any place in Nigeria, may by writing under his hand order the prisoner to be taken to that place; and a prisoner taken from a prison in pursuance of any such order shall be kept in such custody while outside the prison as the Director may by writing under his hand direct and, so long as he is in that custody, shall be deemed to be in lawful custody.

Insanity of prisoners.

7.—(1) Where it appears to the superintendent of a prison that a prisoner undergoing a sentence of imprisonment or under sentence of death is of unsound mind, he shall forthwith report the matter to the Commissioner who—

(*a*) shall appoint two or more qualified medical practitioners (one of whom may be the medical officer of the prison) to inquire into the prisoner's soundness of mind, and

(*b*) may if he thinks it necessary order the removal of the prisoner from the prison to another prison or to a hospital.

(2) The medical practitioners appointed under subsection (1) above shall—

(*a*) forthwith examine the prisoner and inquire as to his soundness of mind,

(*b*) give their opinion therein in a written report to the Director, who shall forward the report to the Commissioner, and

(*c*) if they or a majority of them are of the opinion that the prisoner is of unsound mind, include a certificate to that effect in the report.

(3) Where a prisoner into whose soundness of mind an inquiry has been ordered under subsection (1) above is under sentence of death, the following provisions shall apply—

(*a*) the superintendent shall as soon as possible report the circumstances to the relevant authority who, on receipt of the report, shall order the execution of the sentence to be suspended until the report of the medical practitioners has been received ;

(*b*) if the prisoner is certified to be of unsound mind, the relevant authority shall order execution of the sentence of death to be stayed and may, by order in writing under his hand directed to the superintendent direct that the prisoner shall be removed to a suitable mental hospital ;

(*c*) on the making of a removal order under paragraph (*b*) above, the prisoner shall be removed to the mental hospital in question and, subject to the mental health laws, shall be detained there (or in any other such place to which he may be transferred) during the relevant authority's pleasure ;

(*d*) if a prisoner so detained is certified by two medical practitioners to be no longer of unsound mind, the relevant authority shall make such order as seems to him to be just or, if he is satisfied that it is proper for him to do so, may by order in writing under his hand direct that the prisoner shall be removed to prison to be dealt with according to law.

(4) Where a person other than a prisoner under sentence of death is certified to be of unsound mind under subsection (2) above, the following provisions shall apply—

(*a*) the Commissioner shall by order in writing under his hand addressed to the superintendent direct that the prisoner shall be removed to a suitable mental hospital ;

(*b*) a prisoner removed to a mental hospital pursuant to an order made under paragraph (*a*) above shall, subject to the mental health laws, be detained therein (or in any other mental hospital to which he may be transferred) until he is certified by two medical practitioners to be of sound mind or until the sentence of imprisonment to which he is subject determines, whichever first occurs ;

(*c*) if the prisoner is certified to be of sound mind, he shall by order in writing under the hand of the Commissioner be removed to prison to serve so much of his sentence as remains ;

(*d*) if the prisoner is still detained in a mental hospital when his sentence of imprisonment is about to determine, it shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the mental hospital to give such information as may be necessary under the mental health laws to secure consideration of the question whether the prisoner should be detained under those laws as a person of unsound mind from the date of the determination of his sentence.

(5) In this section—

"the mental health laws" means the laws prescribing the procedure for finding persons to be of unsound mind and providing for the custody and treatment of persons so found ;

"mental hospital" means a place lawfully appointed for the custody and treatment of persons of unsound mind ;

"the relevant authority" means the authority in whom is vested the prerogative of mercy.

Removal of sick prisoners to hospital.

8.—(1) In case of the serious illness of a prisoner confined in a prison in which there is not suitable accommodation for him, the Director (or, in an emergency, the superintendent) may on the certificate of the medical officer by order under his hand direct the removal of the prisoner to a hospital specified in the order.

(2) So long as a prisoner removed to a hospital under subsection (1) above remains in the hospital, the medical superintendent or other person in charge of the hospital shall certify at the end of every month that it is in his opinion necessary that the prisoner should remain in the hospital and shall transmit this certificate to the superintendent.

(3) The medical superintendent or other person in charge of a hospital to which a prisoner has been removed from a prison under subsection (1) above, if in his opinion it is no longer necessary for the prisoner to remain in the hospital, shall forward to the superintendent a certificate to that effect; and the superintendent shall thereupon cause the prisoner forthwith to be returned to the prison if the prisoner is still liable to be confined therein.

(4) If a prisoner escapes while he is in the hospital under this section, no prison officer shall be held answerable unless the prisoner was in his personal custody.

(5) All reasonable precautions shall be taken by the medical officers and other officers of a hospital to prevent the escape of prisoners removed there for treatment, and it shall be lawful for those officers to take such measures for preventing the escape of prisoners as may be necessary:

Provided that nothing shall be done under this subsection which is likely to be prejudicial to the health of a prisoner.

(6) Where in view of the gravity of the offence for which a prisoner is in custody or for any other reason the superintendent considers it to be desirable to take special measures for the security of the prisoner while he is under treatment in a hospital—

(*a*) the superintendent may give the prisoner into the charge of fit and proper persons (not being less than two in number) one of whom at least shall always be with the prisoner day and night, or he may place the prisoner in the charge of a military guard, and

(*b*) any person or military guard in whose charge a prisoner has been placed under paragraph (*a*) above, shall be vested with full power and authority to do all things necessary to prevent the prisoner from escaping and shall be answerable for his safe custody until he is handed over to the superintendent on his discharge from the hospital or until his sentence expires, whichever first occurs.

(7) So far as any of the foregoing provisions of this section imposes functions upon officers or State Authorities, the functions shall not be exercised except with the consent of the State Authority in question or such other person or authority to whom the power to exercise such functions has been conferred.

Discharge of prisoners.

9.—(1) Where it appears to the Director to be advisable in the public interest or in the interest of the prisoner that a prisoner undergoing a sentence of imprisonment should on discharge be sent back to the area in

which he has his usual place of abode or the area in which the court which passed sentence on him has jurisdiction, the Director may on the expiry of the sentence direct that the prisoner shall be sent back to either of those areas, and may further direct that all necessary and proper precautions shall be taken to ensure the prisoner's arrival in the area in question.

(2) If a prisoner's sentence expires on a public holiday, he shall be discharged on the immediately preceding day or, if the immediately preceding day is also a public holiday, on the latest preceding day which is not a public holiday.

(3) A prisoner who is under medical treatment when his sentence expires shall not, except at his own request, be discharged unless the medical officer certifies that in his opinion the discharge can be effected without danger to the health of the prisoner.

Use of weapons.

10.—(1) Subject to subsections (4) and (6) below, a prison officer may use weapons against a prisoner escaping or attempting to escape, but resort shall not be had to the use of weapons unless the officer has reasonable grounds to believe that he could not otherwise prevent the escape.

(2) Subject to subsections (5) and (6) below, a prison officer may use weapons on any prisoner engaged in any combined outbreak or in any attempt to force or break open the outside door or gate or enclosure wall of a prison, and may continue to use weapons so long as the combined outbreak or attempt is being prosecuted.

(3) Subject to subsection (6) below, a prison officer may use weapons against a prisoner using violence to the officer himself or to any other prison officer or person if the officer using the weapons has reasonable grounds to believe that he or that other officer or person, as the case may be, is in danger of life or limb or that other grievous hurt is likely to be caused to him.

(4) Before using firearms against a prisoner under subsection (1) above, a prison officer shall give warning to the prisoner that he is about to fire.

(5) No prison officer, if there is a superior officer present, may use weapons of any sort against a prisoner under subsection (2) above except under the orders of the superior officer.

(6) The use of weapons under this section shall as far as possible be to disable and not to kill.

(7) Every police officer who is for the time being serving as an escort guard or as a guard in or about a prison for the purpose of ensuring the safe custody of any prisoner in the prison shall have all the powers and privileges granted to prison officers under this section.

Prison visitors.

11. (1) The following shall be prison visitors ex officio—

(*a*) in relation to all prisons, the Chief Justice of Nigeria and the other Justices of the Supreme Court, and

(*b*) *in relation to prisons in their areas of jurisdiction*

(*i*) the President (however styled) and the other Judges of any Court of Appeal established by a State,

(*ii*) the Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court of each State,

(*iii*) the Grand Kadi, the Deputy Grand Kadi and other Judges of the Sharia Court of Appeal exercising jurisdiction in a State,

(*iv*) magistrates, district judges, alkali and presidents of area courts, and

(*v*) justices of the peace.

(2) The Commissioner, after consultation with the State Authority, may in respect of any prison appoint such persons as he thinks fit to be visitors or members of a visiting committee.

(3) The Director may authorise such persons as he thinks fit to be voluntary visitors in respect of any prison or prisons.

(4) Appointments or authorisations under subsection (2) or (3) above may, but need not, be notified in the Gazette of the appropriate State.

(5) Visitors, visiting committees and voluntary visitors shall exercise in respect of the prisons to which their appointments or authorisations relate such functions as may be prescribed.

Prison medical officers, etc.

12.—(1) The functions of the medical officer of a prison shall be performed by such of the medical officers in the public service of the Federation or a State as may be directed by the Federal Commissioner for Health with the concurrence, in the case of medical officers in the public service of a State, of the State Authority.

(2) The Federal Commissioner for Health, with the concurrence of the State Authority, may authorise a health superintendent or health sister (or the holder of any corresponding office) in the public service of a State to attend to matters pertaining to general sanitation in a prison and otherwise to assist the medical officer thereof.

Prison Officers Reward Fund

13.—(1) There shall continue to be a fund called the Prison Officers Reward Fund into which shall be paid all fines and forfeitures of pay inflicted upon prison officers for offences against discipline under regulations or standing orders made under this Decree.

(2) The Prison Officers Reward Fund shall be administered by the Director in accordance with regulations made under this Decree and shall be applied to the purposes of

(*a*) rewarding prison officers for extra or special services,

(*b*) procuring comforts, conveniences and advantages for prison officers which are not chargeable on the general revenues of the Federation, and

(*c*) paying any compassionate gratuity which may be granted pursuant to regulations made under section 15 to the widow or the family of a deceased prison officer.

Offences

14. (1) Any person who—

(*a*) brings, throws or otherwise introduces into or removes from a prison, or gives to or takes from a prisoner, any alcoholic liquor, tobacco, intoxicating or poisonous drug or article prohibited by regulations made under this Decree or

(*b*) communicates or attempts to communicate with a prisoner without the permission of the superintendent, or

(*c*) is found in possession of any article which has been supplied to a prison officer for the execution of his duty or of any other prison property and fails to account satisfactorily for his possession of the article, or without due authority purchases or receives any property from a prison officer, or aids or abets a prison officer to conceal or dispose of any property, or

(*d*) by any means directly or indirectly procures or attempts to procure or persuade a prison officer to desert, or aids, abets or is an accessory to the desertion of a prison officer, or having reason to believe that a person is a deserting prison officer harbours that person or aids in his concealment or rescue, or

(*e*) directly or indirectly instigates, commands, counsels or solicits any mutiny, sedition or disobedience to a lawful command of a senior officer by a prison officer, or maliciously endeavours to seduce any prison officer from his allegiance or duty, or

(*f*) knowingly harbours in his house or land or otherwise, or knowingly employs, any person under sentence of imprisonment who is illegally at large, or

(*g*) interferes with a prisoner working outside a prison, or allows such a prisoner to enter any house, yard or other premises (unless it is at the request of the prison officer or other person in charge of the prisoner), or assists such a prisoner to absent himself or neglect his work,

shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £200 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months, or to both.

(2) If a person reasonably appearing to a prison officer to have committed an offence of the kind specified in subsection (1) (*a*) or (*b*) above refuses on the prison officer's demand to give his name and residence or gives a name or residence which the prison officer knows or has reason to believe to be false—

(*a*) the prison officer may arrest that person and hand him over as soon as possible to a police officer, and

(*b*) the police officer shall thereupon proceed as if the offence had been committed in his presence.

Regulations.

15. The Head of the Federal Military Government may make regulations—

(*a*) with respect to the organisation and administration of the prisons; and

(*b*) on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission of the Federation, with respect to appointments to offices in the Nigerian Prisons Service.

Standing orders.

16. The Head of the Federal Military Government may make standing orders for the good order, discipline and welfare of prisons—

(*a*) with respect to the organisation and administration of prisons; and

(*b*) after consultation with the Public Service Commission of the Federation, with respect to any matter relating to appointments to offices in the Nigerian Prisons Service, promotion, transfer, dismissal and discipline of members of the prisons staff.

Delegation of functions.

17. (1) Subject to this section, the Commissioner may delegate any of his functions under this Decree

(*a*) to a public officer serving in a ministry or department for which the Commissioner is responsible, or

(*b*) as regards a State or offences committed under the laws of a State, to the State Authority or (with the consent of the State Authority) to an officer in the public service of the State.

(2) Subsection (1) above does not apply to the power of delegation conferred by that subsection or to any power to make regulations or standing orders.

(3) A delegation under subsection (1) above may be made subject to such conditions and limitations, if any, as the Commissioner thinks fit.

(4) The delegation of a function under subsection (1) above shall not prevent the Commissioner from continuing to exercise the function himself if he sees fit.

Repeal, etc.

18. (1) The enactments mentioned in Schedule 1 are hereby repealed to the extent therein specified.

(2) The saving and transitional provisions in Schedule 2 shall have effect notwithstanding any other provision of this Decree.

Interpretation.

19. (1) In this Decree, unless the context otherwise requires—

"Commissioner" means the Federal Commissioner for Internal Affairs;

"Director" means the Director of the Nigerian Prisons Service;

"function" includes power and duty;

"medical officer", in relation to a prison, means a person directed under section 12 to perform the functions of medical officer in respect of that prison;

"prison" means a prison declared under this Decree

"prison officer" means an officer of whatever rank appointed pursuant to section 1;

"prisoner" means any person lawfully committed to custody;

"sentence of imprisonment" means any sentence involving confinement in a prison (whether or not it is combined with labour of any kind) and includes a sentence given by way of commutation as well as an original sentence passed by a court;

"State" means a State of the Federation;

"State Authority" means the Military Governor or Administrator of a State and "the State Authority", *in relation to a particular State or a prison* therein, means the appropriate State Authority;

"superintendent", in relation to a prison or to a prisoner confined in a prison, means the prison officer or other person for the time being in charge of the prison.

(2) Unless the context otherwise requires, a reference in this Decree to a numbered section or schedule is a reference to the section or schedule so numbered in this Decree.

Citation and extent.

20. This Decree may be cited as the Prisons Decree 1972 and shall apply throughout the Federation.

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1 *Section* 18

REPEALS

	Enactment	*Extent of repeal*
Cap. 42.	Criminal Code	sections 140, 141 and 142.
W.N. Cap. 68.	Local Government Law (of the former Western Nigeria)	Part XII.
N.N. Cap. 77.	Native Authority Law (of the former Northern Nigeria)	Part IX.
No. 41 of 1960.	Prisons Act 1960	the whole.
1966 No. 9.	Prisons (Control) Decree 1966	the whole.

SCHEDULE 2 *Section* 18

SAVING AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. The Director of Prisons and the officers subordinate to him holding offices in the public service of the Federation immediately before the commencement of this Decree shall be deemed to have been transferred on the commencement of this Decree to corresponding offices under section 1.

No. 41. of 1960.

2. All prisons declared under the Prisons Act 1960 shall, if the declarations were in force immediately before the commencement of this Decree, be deemed to have been declared under this Decree.

3. Subsidiary legislation made or deemed to have been made under the Prisons Act 1960, if it was in force immediately before the commencement of this Decree, shall continue in force with necessary modifications and may be amended or revoked as if it had been made under this Decree.

4. The rights, assets, obligations and liabilities of the Prison Officers Reward Fund as established by the Prisons Act 1960 shall, if they were subsisting immediately before the commencement of this Decree, vest in and devolve upon the Fund as continued by this Decree.

5. The Commissioner may by order in the Federal Gazette appoint a day (referred to in this Schedule as "vesting day") for the transfer of local prisons to the Federal Military Government.

1966 No. 9.

6. Until vesting day local prisons shall be treated as if the Prisons (Control) Decree 1966 were still in force, with references to the Director and this Decree substituted for references to the Federal Director of Prisons and the Prisons Act 1960.

7. On vesting day—

(*a*) every local prison shall be deemed, with effect from that day, to have been declared a prison under this Decree, and

(*b*) the rights and obligations of any native authority or local government in the land, buildings and equipment of every local prison shall devolve upon the Federal Military Government.

8. The Commissioner may by order in the Federal Gazette

(*a*) with the concurrence of the Federal Commissioner for Finance, provide for the payment of compensation for rights devolving under paragraph 7 (*b*) above, and

(*b*) make such other provision as he may think necessary to facilitate the operation of the said paragraph 7.

9. In this Schedule "local prison" means a prison the operational control of which was immediately before the commencement of this Decree vested in the Federal Director of Prisons by the Prisons (Control) Decree 1966.

MADE at Lagos this 10th day of April 1972.

GENERAL Y. GOWON,
Head of the Federal Military Government,
Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces,
Federal Republic of Nigeria

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(*This note does not form part of the above Decree, but is intended to explain its purpose*)

The Decree revises and replaces the Prisons Act 1960 in order to implement certain of the proposals contained in the 1971 White Paper entitled "A Statement of Federal Government Policy on the Reorganisation of the Prison Service and the Integration of the Federal, Local Government and Native Administration Prisons".

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